

# THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

Vol. XI, No. 345.

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 11, 1873.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Co-partnership hitherto existing between JAMES HOGG and EDWARD JENNER HOGG in Shanghai, under the style of HOGG BROTHERS, ceases this day by mutual consent.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD JENNER HOGG, who is solely authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.

JAMES HOGG.  
EDWARD JENNER HOGG.  
Shanghai, 30th June, 1873.

31de 71

## NOTICE.

**THE** undersigned will continue business at this Port.

EDWARD JENNER HOGG.  
Shanghai, 1st December, 1873.

31de 72

## NOTICE.

**MR. WILLIAM HOWIE** is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuracy, from This Date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.  
Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1873.

12de 67

## NOTICE.

**THE** interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT and Mr. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK in our firm ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. TALBOT OLYPHANT was admitted a partner on 1st instant.

Mr. JOHN HORNER WISNER is authorized to sign our firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.  
China, 7th July, 1873.

7ja 42

## NOTICE.

**THE** Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM H. CONDIT and Mr. HENRY C. LOW in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Shanghai, 14th June, 1873.

tf 38

## NOTICE.

**THE** undersigned Firms are amalgamated, and will carry on business from this date under the style of EVANS, PUGH & Co.

J. H. EVANS & Co.  
PUGH & Co.

Hankow, 1st August, 1873.

8fe 46

## PUBLIC SILK INSPECTION.

**I** HAVE resumed business as PUBLIC SILK INSPECTOR and BROKER at this Port.

EDWD. HOLDSWORTH.

HONG NAME—Laoi-ho-kee.  
Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1873.

31de 66

## MAZET AND COMPANY'S

### ANTIPELLEULAIRE OR ANTISCURF POMADE.

**DR. ALLAN**, a great French authority, says, of all the causes which occasion the loss of hair none is more frequent or active than scurf. Care and cleanliness, the application of oils, cosmetics, &c., are insufficient to destroy this affection; however slight it may be, these means will scarcely reach the effect, certainly not the cause. Mazet's Antipelleulaire, on the contrary, goes directly to the source of the disorder, by modifying the membranous integument, and re-establishing the roots of the hair to their primitive condition of health. It may be said, a more genuine article has never been introduced to the public, its curative properties are perfectly astonishing.

As a pomade, it has no equal, its perfume is deliciously fragrant; no toilet table is complete without this gem. Retail, 3s. per jar.—May be had of all wholesale houses in London, and of the proprietors, MAZET & Co., 109 Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, England.

14fe-74 68

## SUEZ HOTEL, facing the Maritime Canal.

Tourists and Families visiting this long-established and first-class Hotel will have every comfort and attention. Suez is noted for its purity of atmosphere and equable Climate during the Winter. A great Reduction in Charges is made to Invalids or others remaining longer than a Week.—N.B. Travellers proceeding to Mount Sinai, Syria, or Palestine, by their own caravan, can purchase the best and freshest Provisions at the Hotel, at very moderate rates. Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Jams, Marmalade, Pickles, Preserved Soups, &c., received from Barnes & Co., London, by P. & O. Steamers every Week.

GEORGE WESTCOTT, Manager.

7fe 64-74

## FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "THE FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

## FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

The *Answers to Correspondents* cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

## FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

## FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY—6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them." "It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

## FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says: "For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novellettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

**N.B.**—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. STEVENS, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

3au-74 44                      8th Aug., 1873.

## SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.

**ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,**  
5 OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,  
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on application.

MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.  
24ma-74 57

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSRS, CLUBS, &c.

## JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN, AND 14 COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.

**WOULD** direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies, and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the specified weight. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

\* \* Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

6ap-74 60

8th Oct., 1873.

## COLT'S

**NEW BREECH-LOADING LARGE BORE DERINGER PISTOLS** can be carried in the waistcoat pocket; shoot accurately and with great force.

**COLT'S NEW LARGE BORE FOUR-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER.**

**COLT'S NEW PATENT ARMY, NAVY and POLICE REVOLVERS**, take the Boxer Cartridge.

All communications must be addressed to Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., 14 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

7fe-74 63

## GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

3au-74 45

8th Aug., 1873.

**OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,**  
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

**OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.**  
Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

**OAKEY'S INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,** from 1s. 6d. each.

**OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP** (NON MERCURIAL), For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c., Tablets, 6d. each.

**OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.**

**OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH**

**OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER,** BLACK LEAD, &c.

**OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE** by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brush-makers, Druggists, &c.

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December 12th, 1872.



# THE North-China Herald

## AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XI, No. 345. SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 11, 1873. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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#### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|                      |         |                 |         |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| England, .....       | Oct. 17 | Hankow, .....   | Dec. 6  |
| San Francisco, ..... | Nov. 1  | Yokohama, ..... | Nov. 30 |
| Hongkong, .....      | Dec. 4  | Nagasaki, ..... | Dec. 6  |
| Tientsin, .....      | Nov. 29 | Foochow, .....  | 1       |

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.  
 Hongkong, .....

#### BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 1st December, Mrs. F. PEIL, of a Son.

#### DEATHS.

At Shanghai, suddenly, on the 9th instant, THOMAS GIBSON, of the China Navigation Company's Wharf, aged 43.

At Hongkong, November 30, EDWARD JOSEPH SAGE, of New York, aged 49 years.

#### PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *Fire Queen*, for Chinkiang—Messrs. W. Brand, J. T. Brand and G. Coutts. Per str. *Nanking*, for Hankow—Mr. Povah.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Haining*, from Chefoo—Messrs. O'Malley, Haliday, and Ackles. From Tientsin—Viscount de Belloy, M. M. Bazarere and Nossakow. Per P. M. str. *Golden Age*—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whiting, Mrs. Hardy, Miss McLean, Lt. J. R. Povah, Paymaster Stephenson, U. S. N., Capt. A. A. McCaslin, Messrs. C. P. Blethen, T. Maito, Howard Church, W. H. Short, J. C. Chalmers, T. Siga, Shiga, E. Malet, J. Coryell. Steerage—3 Europeans, 6 Japanese, and 18 Chinese. Per *Minna*, from Sydney—Mr. Thos. Johnston.

LEAVING.—Per French mail str. *Provence*, for Marseilles—Messrs. J. Cunningham and A. Macpherson. For Naples—Messrs M. Siga, T. Siga and T. Naito. For Point de Galle—Mr. Hardcastle. For Hongkong—Messrs. F. P. Marçal, M. Carvalho and J. I. Miller.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer |                 | Thermometer in shade. |      | Ozonometer. | Initials. | Hours of Rain during 24 hours. | WIND.  |             |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------|
|               | 9 A.M.    | Attached Therm. | Max.                  | Min. |             |           |                                | Force. | Direction.  |
|               |           |                 |                       |      |             |           |                                |        |             |
| Dec.          | .         | .               | .                     | .    | .           | .         | .                              | .      | Z           |
| 4             | 30.304    | 50              | 55.0                  | 33.0 | 6           | f         | ..                             | 0      | E. N. E.    |
| 5             | 30.253    | 51              | 57.0                  | 44.0 | 7           | f         | ..                             | 1      | W. S. W.    |
| 6             | 30.204    | 51              | 57.0                  | 45.0 | 6           | f         | ..                             | 2      | N. N. W.    |
| 7             | 30.401    | 52              | 55.0                  | 41.0 | 6           | c         | ..                             | 5      | N. W. by N. |
| 8             | 30.500    | 39              | 48.0                  | 35.0 | 7           | b         | ..                             | 5      | W. S. W.    |
| 9             | 30.404    | 41              | 52.0                  | 32.0 | 6           | f         | ..                             | 1      | ..          |
| 10            | 30.350    | 49              | 55.5                  | 37.0 | 6           | f         | ..                             | 4      | ..          |

#### EXPLANATION.

Ozonometer from 1 to 10—Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

### CHINA:

1868 to 1872.

A RETROSPECT OF POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA during the Five Years 1868 to 1872.

For sale at office of "North-China Herald," and at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s, 1A Canton Road. Price—\$2.50. tf 3052 Shanghai, 29th Sept., 1873.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 3.30 P.M.

### The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1873.

AN article in the *Saturday Review* of the 11th October dilates on the advantage to India of the introduction of the Roman Alphabet in place of the complicated, and often extremely unsatisfactory, alphabets now in use amongst the natives. For some score of languages there are about the same number of alphabets; some enjoying

the questionable luxury of more than one, whilst in a few cases one alphabet serves for more than one language. Most of these alphabets, and these the best, are founded on the Devnâgrî, the old alphabet of the Sanscrit classics, but they have been altered and amended in the various languages in the course of time, till it requires considerable practice for the student of one to readily peruse another. Highly philosophical in its structure, the Devnâgrî from the subordinate position it gives to vowels, is yet not a language for fluent writing or reading, and the various alphabets founded on it have rather exaggerated than decreased its merits. It is alleged moreover, on the authority of Professor Morrice Williams' Sanscrit dictionary, that much waste of space is caused by the use of the Devnâgrî, which would be saved were Roman writing introduced. This, however, is denied on the high authority of Max Müller, whose opinion on the subject is probably entitled to more weight. The other class of alphabets are founded more or less on the Persian, to which they were originally adapted from the Arabic; these latter alphabets are of the worst description. Diacritical marks, entirely changing the sound and sense of words, are required everywhere; and the little distinctive forms of the letters, when introduced to represent a foreign language, have led and do continually lead to serious mistakes. The latter alphabets, if not the former, are of foreign introduction; the Persian style of writing having been introduced by the Mohammedan conquerors of India; and it is asked, if they were able to introduce so unsuitable a system of writing, why should not we succeed in romanizing the various dialects? There are undoubted advantages in the Roman alphabet. The prominence given to vowels; the use of capital letters; the system of punctuation and the use of hyphens—the latter of which especially would do away with many of the difficulties caused by the use in Devnâgrî of combined letters in compound words,—are points in which the Roman



alphabet is far superior. On the other hand, that alphabet adapts itself but badly to the representation of the aspirated sounds, while one class, the so-called cerebral, are altogether absent. Either new letters, or letters modified by diacritical points, thus become necessary; and this we take it is the main difficulty standing in the way of the introduction of Roman writing for general purposes. The writer points out how readily, so far as it goes, the English use of the Roman alphabet lends itself to the representation of Indian sounds; there is no need for such periphrases as *tsch* for *ch*, or for a new character to represent the ordinary sound of *j* or *jh*, and this is greatly in favour of the English system. On the other hand, the English vowel sounds are notoriously unstable, so here application has to be made to a foreign use, and we are told to pronounce in the Italian manner. The writer aptly says, we are not seeking to introduce a universal alphabet, but only to adapt our own to the languages of India. That we can nearly do so is in our favour, certainly as against the Arabic character; but that we fail in some necessary requirements is a stumbling-block not so easily got over.

The subject of summarising the Indian languages has a considerable interest to students of Chinese. If Indian alphabets are cumbrous and ineffective, the same remark applies with a hundredfold force to the Chinese character. Indian alphabets can at least roughly express the scientific words which are now a necessity of civilised speech; but who could write, in Chinese, "Carbonic Acid" or "Ammonium Chloride"? Nay more, who even with Chinese characters at his free disposal could represent to the eye clearly and distinctly the essential difference of the two? Chemistry is but one of the sciences, and if China fails most egregiously in it, it is only as a matter of comparison. For none of them is the written language suitable, and so long as the language of the student follows the lead of the written character, so long must his intellect be hampered, and his mind warped with false analogies. The idea of romanising Chinese, although not a new one, is one professedly beset with difficulties, and one which will reverse all the pretensions of the dialect alliterators, from Mr. Wade to the humble writers of the pidgin dictionaries in Hongkong. Yet the romanising of Chinese is scarcely a matter of dialect after all. The Chinese themselves have gone far, in their system of initials and finals, to make a general alphabet

practicable; and if once it were understood that each dialect could pronounce these letters in its own way, the great bugbear of trying to alliterate a dialect would at once cease. Why should not a Pekingese know as readily that H in certain positions is sibilated, as an Italian does that C under similar conditions is softened? Why could not a Cantonese learn that K' is in his dialect a real aspirate, and is pronounced as a strong H. A Fukien man would have no more difficulty in pronouncing an initial M as B, than a Cockney would have in reading off *when* as *ven*; and as for jupshing endings, the ear of the Mandarin-speaking student would at once lead him to drop them in practice. Even with the present system adopted in parts by the missionaries, and with all the diacritical marks supposed to be necessary to alliterate the various dialects, we learn that in many places illiterate men and women have learned to read and write in their own vernacular, and not only to read and write, but to be perfectly intelligible to one another at a distance. We meet in their books with such vulgarisms as *Lamking* for *Nanking*, where the correct sound of the word is twisted to try to represent—which after all it does but badly—the local patois. We would suggest that the romanised books in the Nanking dialect, which we believe is the only mandarin dialect to which the process has as yet been applied, should be purged of those offences against both the eye and ear of the scholar, native or foreigner. We have heard of a native Nankingese missionary teacher, preaching that the great founder of Christianity delivered his Gospel to the *Lang* and *Lü* (wolves and asses)! meaning thereby *Nan* and *Nü* (male and female); but there is no need of such vulgarity of diction being reproduced in a book intended for the perusal of intelligent beings; and what is of more importance, the Chinese reader himself, so soon as he comes really to comprehend the structure of his dialect, will be the first to rise in rebellion. If an alphabetic system of writing is called for in India, much more is it required in China; and though beginnings must be small and humble, we would like to see them once for all started on a system of being capable of comprehension beyond the particular district where some local patois prevails. We believe such a system to be possible, and we are sorry that so much time has been wasted in systems tending to breed confusion, and to narrow our view of the Chinese language as in the main used throughout the majority of the eighteen provinces?

### Summary of News.

The American mail of Nov. 1st arrived on the 8th instant, by the P. M. str. *Golden Age*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for America, by the same steamer.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M. M. str. *Provence*.

The following telegrams have been received during the fortnight.

Spain restores the *Virginis'* survivors and submits the legality of the capture to a Mixed Tribunal. If proved illegal, will submit the damage to the Arbitration of the Sovereigns of the Great Powers.

The Carthaginians are vigorously replying to the bombardment.

The French steamer *Villehavre* has collided and sunk; 226 drowned.

Sir Garnet Wolsley, after an obstinate resistance, utterly routed the enemy; 43 Britishers were wounded.

Wolsley describes the Ashantees as utterly demoralized by the late defeats.

The Cholera is prevailing among Europeans and Natives in the Dutch Squadron at Acheen.

John Bramston has been gazetted Attorney-General for Hongkong.

The German war vessels *Meteor* and *Arcona* have sailed for the China station; an Ironclad Frigate and two Corvettes are to follow shortly.

The disaster to the *Ville de Havre* occurred near the Azores, at night. She collided with the ship *Luch Earn*, from Glasgow; 87 passengers saved.

At a meeting of Tea Dealers, to consider Mr. Gladstone's refusal to appoint a Public Examiner of Bonded Teas, in connection with the Adulteration Prosecutions, it was resolved to organise a deputation to wait on Mr. Gladstone.

A deputation of Health Commissioners has waited upon Mr. Stansfield, with the object of urging on Government the necessity of legislating to stop the importation of spurious Teas. Mr. Stansfield has promised to give the subject his earnest consideration.

The commencement of a postal service between Singapore and Queensland has been formally announced.

President Grant's message to Congress is friendly. He denounces the misrule and excesses of the Cubans as dangerous to continued relations with Spain and Cuba. The *Virginius* question demands a satisfactory and honorable adjustment.

The Captain-General has telegraphed to Madrid that it is impossible immediately to surrender the *Virginius*. The public opposed the attempt, which was the cause of frightful commotion.

The Captain-General resigns.

America has resolved to extend indulgence, and will refer to Congress for ultimate action in the *Virginius* question.

At the trial of Bazaine, the Public Prosecutor demanded his military degradation and execution.

A meeting of shareholders in the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company was held yesterday, to consider a proposed alteration in the terms of the Deed of Settlement regarding the division of profits. It was agreed that the rate of dividend should be left for decision by the shareholders at general meetings.

The report of the last French Municipal Council meeting, notes the resignations of Messrs. Voisin and Maignan, and the election of M. Leroy to be President of the Council, instead of the former. — A plan submitted by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, of the wharf which



they purpose constructing in front of the Bund, was approved, so far it goes; but, as the plan did not comprise the shed to be erected on it, the Secretary was desired to intimate that a sketch of this also will have to be submitted, and that no railing or enclosures tending to obstruct a view of the river, will be permitted. We apprehend, however, that merchandise would be often lying under the shed, and would be a greater obstruction than railings.—The Taotai has refused to contribute, in future, to the cost of repairing or reconstructing bridges in the Concessions. This applies of course, clearly, to bridges between the English and French Settlements, but the Council assume that it does not affect bridges between the French Concession and the Chinese districts beyond.

As will be seen from particulars given in our commercial news, very high prices were realised at a land sale, last week, for Chinese house property. One lot near the Chekeang and Peking Roads brought over seven years', and a lot adjoining the Peking and Shantung Roads, over nine years' purchase. People predicted, some time ago, that property was going to fall. Recent sales do not look like it.

The new Masonic Lodge "Germania," working under the Grand Lodge of Prussia, was formally opened on Tuesday night, in the rooms which have been fitted up for it, (adjoining the Post Office) in Nankin Road. Many members of the lodges already working in Shanghai under other Constitutions were present, comprising most of the leaders of the craft. We subjoin a list of the officers of the new lodge.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| W. M.            | E. Rohl.        |
| Deputy M.        | W. L. Koch.     |
| S. W.            | F. Borchardt.   |
| J. W.            | G. Rohl.        |
| M. of Ceremonies | G. Baffey.      |
| Secretary        | E. Wenmohs.     |
| Treasurer        | F. Rodewald.    |
| Preparing Br.    | Dr. Zacharie.   |
| Lecturer         | J. Haas.        |
| Almoner          | W. Goetze.      |
| 1st Steward      | F. E. Claussen. |
| 2nd do.          | G. Munch.       |

At an adjourned hearing, on Monday, of the suit Möller Maitland & Co. v. Jenkins, it was agreed to refer certain disputed points in the accounts—relating to the question of joint or separate interests in sundry ventures—to arbitrators; and Dr. Yates and Mr. Mullins were appointed to act in that capacity. Certain claims arising out of the stock of arms in the hands of the plaintiffs, were also left to the arbitrators to decide.

We are informed that a telegram has been received from London, stating that the appeal in the *Rona-Ava* case has been successful, both vessels having been held blameworthy.

The work of compiling the Annual Returns of Trade of all the Treaty Ports, has hitherto been done by a branch of the Shanghai Custom House which has been known as the Returns Department; and the printing of these, as well as the Daily Returns, Quarterly Gazette, and other Customs publications, has been done at the printing office attached to the Shanghai Customs. The work of the Returns and Printing Offices has, however, increased so much of late years, both in quantity and importance, that the Inspector-General has decided

to disconnect them from the Shanghai Office, and form for them a separate and independent establishment, to be called the Statistical Department. It is to be a branch of the Inspectorate-General, and to be in charge of a Commissioner of Customs. We hear that the premises at the corner of the Peking and Szechuen Roads, now occupied by Messrs. Textor & Co., have been leased for a term of years,—the house to be occupied as a residence by the gentleman in charge, and the commodious godowns to be converted into a Returns and Printing Office, to which the printing plant now at the Custom House is to be removed. We also hear that Mr. Hart has selected Mr. E. C. Taintor, lately Commissioner at Newchwang, to take charge of the organisation of the new Department, which is, we believe, in addition to the general duties implied in its name, also to undertake the establishment of the system of meteorological observations of which we gave a brief notice some months since.

We print elsewhere a very interesting letter from the Rev. A. Williamson, describing a recent journey in Shantung. Dr. Williamson's testimony to the uniform courtesy with which he was treated by the people, and to the blind obstructiveness of the Mandarins as exemplified in their interference with coal mining, is instructive. He takes the view we have often put forward, that the Chinese smoke opium from sheer dullness, and are dull not from inferior intelligence but from stagnation caused mainly by bad Government. If they had a Government which encouraged enterprise instead of repressing it, roads on which they could travel, more security for property—"news, new sights, new sounds, new work," they would be galvanized into new life. The whole paper is interesting and valuable, and takes a practical common sense view of things, that we could wish might prevail at Peking.

We reprint from the *Pall Mall Gazette* a paragraph about adulteration of liquors, which applies equally to Shanghai. Drunken sailors are very troublesome; but we believe the drunkenness is quite as often attributable to the vile liquor sold them, as to their own indiscretion regarding quantity; and that, after they have been duly warned or fined for making themselves obnoxious, the vendors of the stuff which has set their brains on fire might often be had up and punished, with greater justice, for selling adulterated liquor.

A collision occurred on the river on Monday afternoon, between a Japanese gunboat and the *Doune Castle*, which is now moored and being remasted in the upper limits. The gunboat, in fouling, lost her mizen-mast; but the ship, which is composite, sustained no very serious damage.

Our TIENTSIN correspondent says it is proposed to rebuild part of Yuen-min-yuen, as a residence for the Empress mother.—The Viceroy is likely to spend the winter at Tientsin.

Our readers will remember a difficulty which arose some time ago in HANGCHOW, respecting the presence of certain Missionary premises on the Kwan-mi hill in that

city, and a letter in the *N. C. Herald* of the 6th ultimo, announcing that an arrangement had been made with the authorities for their removal to a new site, to be provided by the Chinese authorities. We publish to-day a Notification, lately issued by the Prefect, reviewing the circumstances, explaining the arrangement, and threatening annihilation to any one who creates any further trouble.

A NINGPO correspondent writes:—Things are if possible slightly duller here than usual, and it is reported that another foreign hong is shortly to be closed—the occupant proposing to leave for fresh fields of enterprise. He is quite right; the only money to be made here now is by converting one's godowns into pawnshops, and that is not a lively business.—The only excitement we have had lately, has been a very pleasant entertainment given by Mr. Alabaster, who invited about twenty of the community, last night, to a Japanese performance followed by one of the pleasantest dances we have ever had in Ningpo. The arrangement of the rooms was excellent, the performance equally good, the supper exquisite, and dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

FOOCHOW and SWATOW news will be found under the "Outport" heading.

The Saint Andrew's dinner was held at the HONGKONG Hotel, on the 29th Nov., with great success.—The *Acantha* is discharging cargo, preparatory to docking, something being wrong with her propeller, which it is supposed has slipped on the shaft.

—The first yacht race of the season was held on the 28th, and was won by Mr. Rowett's *Aura*, Mr. Forbes' *Wave* second.—A dinner was given to Mr. Pouncefote on the 1st inst., on the occasion of his leaving the Colony to assume the Chief Justiceship of the Leeward Islands. The Governor of Hongkong was in the Chair.—The Russian corvette *Ascold* and H. M. S. *Thetis* have arrived in port.—A reward of \$250 has been offered for information that will lead to the detection of the persons who cut the telegraph cable between Singapore and Penang, on the 20th ultimo. The *Daily Press* notes the death of Captain Toppin, a very old and well-known resident in China, which took place at Amoy. Captain Toppin had for some time past been suffering from a very severe attack of disease of the lungs, which had been immediately brought on by exposure in a boat on a shooting excursion.—The Russian frigate *Vitiaz*, bearing the flag of Admiral Brummer, arrived on the 27th, and saluted the British flag.—A fire broke out on the same day which, like many other fires, might have been very serious; but wasn't.—The *China Mail* says the very general satisfaction expressed at the selection of the Rev. J. Burdon as Bishop designate has been considerably marred by a statement, emanating from that gentleman himself, that he has not been offered the Bishopric of Victoria but simply the status of a missionary Bishop, who will probably reside in Hongkong, but who may quite possibly reside elsewhere. This of course indicates that the determination already expressed by the Home Government, not to recommend the issue of fresh letters patent for the see of Victoria, is still maintained.

JAPAN news will be found on another page.

## Editorial Selections.

## SAGHALIEN.

PEOPLE are always prone to believe charges of aggression made against Russia; and Saghalien is so situated that an accusation to that effect regarding it, would be most readily accepted. A long and narrow island, separated only by some thirty miles of of strait from Yesso on the south, and almost touching Russian Siberia near the mouth of the Amoor on the north—belonging, moreover, half to Russia and half to Japan, and very much isolated from the world—it is just the place about which rumours would grow and be magnified. Some months ago, a quarrel seems to have arisen between some Russian and Japanese villages in Saghalien, about which we have no details, but which seems to have been rather aggravated than allayed by the conduct of the Russian officer on the spot. The affair grew, in transmission, into a political movement of aggression, by Russia, towards the annexation of Saghalien; and it needed only a cruise in that direction, during last summer, by several English, French and American men-of-war, to confirm the belief. A trip northward by a high foreign official about the same time, put the keystone to the arch. The news has travelled home almost before we appreciated it here, and now falls back on our startled ears from both East and West—from London and New York. "A rupture has taken place between the Russian and Japanese Governments regarding the question of possession of the island of Saghalien," or in even stronger terms—"from a determination of Russia to annex Saghalien."

That Russia may incline towards such annexation, we should be loth to deny. An island as large as Ireland, having no inconsiderable resources, running directly along her coast line, and of which she already possesses the northern half—must always be a temptation. But for the present, at least, the rumour seems to have been baseless. The northern cruise of the foreign fleets was simply in search of health; the visit of the foreign official had no other object; and the local quarrel has been settled on the spot, by officials of the nations interested.

The *Echo du Japon*, which seems to have received some authentic details, says the affair grew into importance through the mismanagement of the Russian officer who chanced to be on the spot, acting for his senior who was absent. Directly on his return, the latter caused the Russians concerned to be arrested; and at the date of the latest advices most of these had been tried, and authority asked from Nicolaefsk to make a severe example of the guilty, as the best means of preventing such occurrences in future. In the meantime, the Russian and Japanese officials delegated to settle the dispute, have

met at Haccodamari, and brought their labours to a conclusion. The latter returned to Yeddo some three weeks since, apparently well satisfied with the bearing of their colleagues. So far from leading to a rupture, therefore, the affair seems to have been negotiated on an amicable footing between the two Governments, and to have resulted rather in improving the good relations between them. Still, joint ownership of an island like Saghalien is an awkward tenure.

## THE "GLENLYON" CASE.

THE case of the steamship *Glenlyon* is an instance of how little practical effect the wisest and most stringent regulations may have, unless carried out with zeal and discretion. As such, the case forms a characteristic comment on the probable result of the amendments in the shipping laws in England, proposed by Mr. Plimsoll. Without zealous officers on the part of the Crown, there is too much fear that all such regulations will gradually become a dead letter, and it is only when a case such as that of the *Glenlyon*, or the more singular one of the steamer which foundered in the Straits of Gibraltar occurs, that public feeling really becomes for the moment awake to the fact that the requirements of ordinary safety have been set aside. It is probable that the Colonial government at Hongkong did not desire to comment on the working of the sister colony at Singapore; yet the loose manner in which the license was granted, seems to show that something was wrong in the Harbour department at the Straits. An unsigned document, erased and amended in its most important stipulation, is a poor specimen of the manner in which public business is conducted, and naturally leads to the inference that little care is exercised to see that proper accommodation can be provided, before issuing a license for many passengers. Doubtless it is not well to interfere to too great an extent with this passenger trade to and from the Straits. Much of the prosperity of those Settlements depends on the ready supply of labour from China, and looking at the circumstances of the case there can be no reasonable objection to carrying deck passengers on such a voyage as the *Glenlyon's*. It fortunately happens that weather such as was experienced by that steamer is rare, else we should have many more cases of passengers being lost at sea. The probability of the safe arrival of the ship and passengers is, however, too slender an excuse for the neglect of ordinary precautions. There does not seem to have been any fault to find with the steamer herself. She was well found and well manned. She was loaded heavily but not to a dangerous extent, as was proved by the fact that she did not suffer more than other vessels in the same gale. She is long and narrow,

but length and narrowness do not of necessity make a ship unseaworthy; and her deck was low and unprotected by bulwarks, but in the face of the case of the *London*, we are justified in looking upon this as an element of safety when such weather as she experienced is met with. The blame attachable to all parties seems to be that, presuming on the chance of everything turning out fair, precautions had not been taken in case the contrary should be the case; and for this, both the harbour authorities at Singapore and the Captain of the ship seem to be responsible. It seems hardly credible that no tally should have been taken of the number of passengers on board, and it argues a strange callousness to the common dictates of humanity, that the officers of the ship should have taken no steps themselves to see that the passengers were placed in as safe a position as was practicable. Irregularities will occur when the safety of a ship herself hangs on a thread; and the lives of a few deck passengers would naturally weigh little, when those of every one on board were in imminent danger. There must, however, have been an intermediate period, when precaution might and should have been taken, and that period was allowed to elapse till it was too late to do more than leave every man to take care of himself. Deck passengers cannot in fairness expect that, in addition to deck room above, comfortable accommodation is to be provided below; but they might fairly stipulate that, in such an event as happened to the *Glenlyon*, they should have a nook to crane themselves in, without the alternative of being fleeced by the crew, or of being washed overboard in default of the necessary protection.

## MR. BRADLAUGH IN AMERICA.

ONE piece of political intelligence from the West can scarcely fail to affect some of the residents in Shanghai. The position of the British and Americans is, it seems, likely to be altered; and we are to have, not British subjects and American citizens, but exactly the contrary. In other words, Mr. Banks, on behalf of the great American nation, has described his compatriots as being ignorant as pigs and undeserving of liberty, and publicly announced his preference for monarchical institutions; while Mr. Bradlaugh, representing the British nation, has kindly presented the American people with the Queen and the whole Royal Family. This is all that has as yet transpired of this remarkable transaction, but it seems a pity that a transfer of government so seriously affecting the interests of the two countries, should be debated in so secret and hidden a manner that we are indebted to a chance reporter of the *New York Herald* for the first hint that negotiations were on foot. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have been rather remarkable for reticence, lately, than the reverse; and as experience has

hitherto shown that the present Government is always best prepared to talk when it has nothing to say, this silence rather lends confirmation to the surmise that some great *coup* is intended. True, Mr. Bright has recently rejoined the Cabinet, and Mr. Bright has declined to become an agitator for a republic in England; but there is a possibility of even Mr. Bright yielding before an accomplished fact; and it may be that negotiations have so far proceeded that, in the eyes of the initiated, the change is only just so far short of accomplishment that the interval is not worthy of consideration. In any case we have to compliment the Queen and the Nobility generally, on the manner in which the proposed change is to be accomplished. Mr. Bradlaugh has declared his unwillingness to interfere forcibly in any re-distribution of property. So that we may rest assured every care will be taken that the transfer shall be agreeable to all interested. In fact this is the only way in which the matter can be philosophically treated. The first French Revolution was a great mistake, because some people were foolish enough to fancy themselves aggrieved, and got up their backs accordingly. The same objection cannot of course hold to a transfer of Buckingham Palace for the White House; no one would be foolish enough to place obstacles in the way; and the Court ceremonies of the former would, of course, be partially learned by the habitués of the latter. One advantage, at all events, would ensue. The Lord Chamberlain would be compelled to work for his living; Mr. Banks himself might not be thoroughly up in Court etiquette, and his lordship's experience in deportment and calisthenics might be applied to some practical end. At present, his attention, in the lack of pupils in the calisthenic branch, has been confined to the supervision of plays for the metropolitan theatres; the larger field which the transfer of Royalty will open out to him will, however, doubtless require a separation of the offices. It is seldom that a government has the opportunity of effecting a reform so easy and yet so thorough as that foreshadowed at the conference between these two great leaders. For, if Banks and Bradlaugh agree, the thing is of course settled.

#### REVIEW.

Illustrations of China and its People, by J. Thomson, F. R. C. S.

Mr. Thomson proposes according to his motto to illustrate that Sericann of which Milton wrote, and in which our lot is cast. He is a laborious and intelligent man, as his recent speech at the British Association Meeting proved; his talent as a photographer is undoubtedly respectable; but nevertheless he has not hitherto contributed to increase very materially our acquaintance with the scenery and customs

of the Central Land. He takes a wide field, and gives us representations of places and persons in all parts of the Empire; but we do not feel that China is before us. There are birds-eye views of foreign settlements, and studies of heads, male and female; there is a fruit piece rather inartistically grouped, and an unfavourable specimen of a Mongolian pony; but we do not quite get what we want. Of course it may not be always easy to select subjects which suit the taste of the untravelled Briton, and also approve themselves to the judgment of the old Eastern resident who sees nothing especially interesting in the physiognomy of a coolie or the wattled shed in which he dwells. There are also certain pictures which, as being especially "characteristic," it seems proper always to reproduce in illustrated publications, but which excite the liveliest feelings of irritation in the subscriber who has seen them in wood, steel and copper ever since he can recollect anything. We refer particularly to the Pagoda and the compressed foot of a Chinese female, with both of which Mr. Thompson favours us in all their wonted conventionality.

We confess to a feeling of disappointment with this volume. It is inferior in the selection of subjects and in the execution of them, to the previous issue. The letter-press is occasionally very fair, and is likely to disabuse of erroneous and misleading impressions, the minds of those dwellers at home who take up theories about China from superficial books. But if we consider the price, we shall be disposed to regard the publication with critical eyes, and then we detect many shortcomings. A volume—not, we believe, included in the regular series—containing pictures of Foochow and its vicinity, is much more satisfactory in every respect; and we trust that the future numbers of "China and its People" may attain the standard of excellence which Mr. Thomson proves he is able to reach.

After these general remarks, some particular observations seem called for. The first picture "Bamboos at Baksa, Formosa," is a very pretty scene. The feathery foliage of the most useful of plants is well depicted, and the fading softness of the mountain background enhances the effect of the delicate tracery of bending leaves. "A country road near Tai-wan-foo" is noteworthy from its picturesque arrangement of simple objects. "A Catamaran" is really a study of surf receding from the shore, and is to be commended as a happy specimen of the instantaneous process which has here caught the waves and the cloudy sky with absolute truth. The Rock Inscription at Amoy is interesting and well worth copying, but why have we not more letter press to explain and illustrate it? "Amoy Harbour" is a very good photograph; but we are not equally pleased with the view of "Swatow" or the "Chaochow fu Bridge." The studies of Pepohoan heads are exceedingly frightful, but they may possibly interest some enthusiastic member of the Anthropological Society. The groups of actors are not so marked as they might have been, and the statement that "the Chinese Drama more nearly resembles the romantic plays of modern times than any of the classical models of

Europe" wants confirmation. It is pleasant to give unfeigned praise, and that we must accord to the view of the Yuen fu Monastery, an admirable photograph of a most interesting scene. The position of the religious establishment closely resembles that of the monasteries of the Meteor Monks of Thessaly, but the natural surroundings are of unique and peculiar beauty.

#### Outports.

##### TIENTSIN.

Choo-ke-quang (朱其昂) the chief of the Rice transport service and the Chinese Merchants' Steamer Company has been honored by the Emperor with a red button, in reward for his late extraordinary services in the transport of the tribute rice from the South by foreign-built steamers. In this case His Majesty has conferred honor in the right place, for Choo-ke-quang is an energetic, able official, and well deserves it.—In the *Peking Gazette* of the 21st instant, there is an Edict bearing on a memorial from the censor Shen, regarding the repairing of the Yuen ming yuen, in order that His Majesty and the Imperial Family might reside there during the summer months; but more especially for the residence of the Empress-mother, in order that she may have a summer residence at which she can take walks for the benefit of her health. It has been determined that only a certain portion of the summer palace be restored, as it is not convenient at this time to expend a great deal of money on it.—His Majesty has commanded that the military of Chihli be given a month's salary in addition to their usual pay, to provide themselves with comforts during the coming winter.—Chunghow has been appointed Judge of the examinations in archery, of the military of this province.—Nothing has been said of the Viceroy leaving here for Paouting foo, so we may conclude that his public duties require his presence at Tientsin this winter.—From what we can learn, the Peruvian Minister is engaged in a correspondence with the Chinese Government regarding the negotiating of a treaty, and the bases on which to draw it up.

28th November, 1873.

##### CHINKIANG.

The most important matters here at present relate to the hunting expeditions, of which we are having a number; as the good people of Shanghai and Hankow know where to find the best pheasant shooting, below Chinkiang on the Grand Canal. The game is not quite so abundant as usual, though there is a good supply. Messrs. Fitz and Ballance of Hankow lately carried home a boat-load of game, and our local Nimrods come in with full bags every day.

The British Consulate has another incumbent in the person of Mr. Allen, who seems to fall into the traces quite naturally as he formerly had charge here when the port was smaller. The Russian gunboat *Gornostai* made a short stay on her way to Hankow, and Commander Terenteff exchanged visits with the U. S. Consul.

Fires in the native town, outside the wall, have been frequent of late; one destroying some \$30,000 worth of goods in a thriving part of the city. These fires are all the work of incendiaries, showing a bad class of people congregated here at this time. At the large fire some foreigners assisted to stay the flames, and the Chinese were so gratified that the officials asked the American and English Consuls for their names,



with a view to give a reward; but were informed that foreigners did not expect any, except the good-will of the Chinese. This little circumstance shows a better feeling on the part of the Chinese at the port.

Another item cause up last week, in connection with the *éméute* of the man Wang, last summer. This Wang was seen by some persons here a few days ago, and the U. S. Consul sent word to the Taotai that he was here again. This is the third time he has ventured in Chinkiang since he left the Customs so suddenly last summer, on the discovery of his little "rebellion"; and yet for some reason he is not disturbed. He goes and comes, and is not arrested. This fact shows that there was more at the bottom of the scheme, last summer, than was believed. The man has been protected by some of the guilds, notably the Canton Guild, in several places.

Trade is still exceedingly dull, worse last month than ever, so bad that no one wants to see the statistics, and the officials do not want to give them out. It seems that we shall soon have to murmur the same song as some of the other dying ports. "To be or not to be, that is the question" with us, most certainly, unless something better comes from the north ere long; but the "north is the land of darkness," and Peking is frozen up by this time.

Large amounts of rice are being shipped, but all in native boats, and if steamers were required the Chinese would be likely to use their own if possible.

The Salt establishment on the north bank opposite to Chinkiang, has been ordered to Iching, but there is some objection to going, and the merchants are trying to have the order changed so as to remain here another year.

Dec. 8th, 1873.

#### FOOCHOW.

Foochow seems to be going in for sport, as well as Shanghai. The *Herald* says Training is going on steadily but, fast work not having yet begun, is not of much interest to non-owners. Two cracks from Shanghai have appeared on the course, but so far have done nothing to attract attention.—It is proposed to form a Regatta club, and the scheme meets with general favour.—"Rounders" have also been started, and seem to be much appreciated. "The running prowess displayed by the younger members of the community, and the 'corking' of the stouter and less active inhabitants affords immense amusement to the spectators."—A Rifle meeting also is being got up.—The Pilot Boat *No Name*, Messrs. Randall and Smith, while running from Matsan Island to White Dog Island in a heavy sea, came across a boat bottom up with 17 Chinese on the top; all of whom were rescued.—Bye-the-bye, we see no further reference to the restrictions attempted to be placed by the Harbour Master on pilotage, and hope we may infer that he has retreated from his untenable position.—The *Herald* has an article on Freemasonry, which is a beautiful illustration of the error people make in writing about what they don't understand.—A serious conflict occurred on the 25th, between a party of Ningpo smugglers who were trying to evade the Leken duty on earthenware, and a Customs' boat. They were pursued, overtaken, and a struggle ensued during which two Ningpo men jumped overboard and were drowned.—H. M. S. *Kestrel* is expected to relieve the *Teazer* now in port.—The Foochow Market Report says a fair business continued to be done during the week ended 21st ulto., at advanced rates, the market closing, however, with less animation; and during the week ended 28th, transactions were on a more moderate scale. 23,000 chests of Congou were settled during the fortnight. Total export to Europe to date 48,139,000 lbs., against

44,345,000, in 1872-73.—The *Ulysses* sailed for London on the 17th and the *Carmarthenshire* on the 18th, *Hongkong* on 23rd, and *Olympia* and *Glaucus* on the 27th; the *Margot* sailed on the 18th for Adelaide, and the *Cito* and *Aarhus* for Sydney, on the 18th and 20th respectively. Freights.—To London, per steamer £3 per 40 cubic feet; per sailing vessel £3 per 50 cubic feet. To New York, per sailing vessel £3 per 50 cubic feet.—The *Achilles*, for London via Hongkong &c., was expected on the 7th, and the British ship *Lucerne* shortly, to load for London or New York as inducement offers. The German barque *Andreas* arrived from Hongkong on the 27th under charter for the Channel (for orders.) Vessels on the Berth.—For London—*Melbrek*. For Falmouth, for orders—*Andreas*. For New York—*Ene*.

#### SWATOW.

The *Ling-feng* went out on the 24th ult., towing the junks containing the Lamocks Lighthouse tower, and after waiting under Namoa for fine weather till the 28th, landed it safely on that day. It is expected that the light will be ready for showing next February. St. Andrew's day was kept up with proper spirit on the 29th, (the 30th being a Sunday), by the Scotchmen here, who form a large percentage of the foreign population. Messrs. Bradley & Co. gave a pic-nic in their small steamer, the *Minna*, up to Turtle Island, through the Satapao Creek, at which nearly the whole community were present. The only bar to universal enjoyment was the want of a piper, and that, I am afraid, is a want that will continue to be felt every 30th of November till a Highland Regiment gets quartered at Hongkong.—Colonel Fang, who was so active here in enforcing the payment of the taxes, is sending his guns back to Canton. There are about 1100 of them, some of them perfect archaeological curiosities. The *Chento* leaves on Thursday with forty of them, and the *Ta-an-lan*, which arrived yesterday, takes a lot more in a few days.—She s.s. *Ben Ledi* arrived on the 30th from Shanghai, laden half-way up her funnel with cotton. Steamers in port are, *Chento*, *Ling-feng*, *Ta-an-lan*, *Shafesbury*, *Ben Ledi*, *Norna*, and *Kwangtung*, the latter leaving this afternoon.—*China Mail*. 2nd Dec.

#### NAGASAKI.

The *Nagasaki Gazette* says the *Costa Rica* ran over a large junk during her last voyage in the Inland Sea, near Simonoseki. The junk had nine men on board and 150 tons of coal. The men were picked up, but the boat sank in a few moments. The accident was wholly due to careless steering on the part of the natives. The same recklessness was the cause of another junk's being run into and sunk near the entrance to this harbor, as the *Costa Rica* went out for the *Relief*. No lights were visible on either of these native boats, which in both cases were under full sail.—The same paper says the cause of the P. M. S. *Relief's* shaft breaking was a flaw running its entire length.—Telegraphic communication with Kobe is re-established.—The U. S. S. *Luckawanna* and the Japanese corvette *Kasugakan* hoisted flags at half-mast, and fired fifteen minutes guns, on the 27th, in honor of Admiral Winslow.

#### HIOGO.

The Br. brig *Hawaii* went ashore during a gale on the 21st, near Awadjisima, but was warped off on the 23rd without much damage.—Whilst the French corvette *Bouraine* was coming into port about 8 p.m. on the 24th, she found, about three miles outside Hiogo point, a crowd of fishing boats, some at anchor and some moving.

As it was very dark she accidentally ran down one which was at anchor without a light. She was stopped at once, but before a boat could be lowered another fishing boat had rescued the crew.—A few days ago a Chinaman presented a draft for \$2,000 to one of the Celestial banking houses for liquidation. On examination the document was found to be a forgery, and the presenter is now spending a period of reflection in the Japanese jail.—The Japanese have progressed a peg even beyond postal cards—to postal pieces of paper.—The Osaka correspondent of the *News* says: The latest imitation of bottled foreign liquor is one of the absurdest frauds I have yet met with. A cordial, flavoured with ginger, is put up in old cherry cordial bottles, on which are displayed new and well printed labels, with the following inscription: "Newham's pure grass fed Condensed Milk!"

#### YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Mail* says the Government is a heavy loser by the wreck of the *Ariel*, as it had a considerable quantity of machinery on board, besides a fair sum of money in gold and paper; all uninsured.—The Directors of the Bluff Gardens have issued a statement in regard to the financial condition of their trust, which is sufficiently lamentable. The Gardens have broken down under the weight of the ground-rent; and the plan proposed is, that of the three years' rent now due, two-thirds shall be paid by subscriptions to that extent already promised, while the Japanese Government is to be requested to forego the other third and all future claim to ground-rent, on the condition that the original subscribers abandon all proprietary rights they may possess, or suppose themselves to possess, in the property, and hand it over unconditionally to the public in perpetuity for the purposes originally contemplated, as set forth in the title-deed. This would put the Gardens on the same footing as our Public Garden in Shanghai.—The testimonial to Mr. Thiers is progressing favourably.—The alleged complications between Japan and Russia, in regard to Saghalien, have collapsed into a local quarrel between some Japanese and Russian inhabitants, which has been settled by two commissioners.—The *Echo du Japon* says news was brought from Hakodadi by the *Oregonian*, of the loss of the schooner *Swallow*. The *Swallow* was equipped at Yokohama for a cruise in the North Pacific, to hunt otters and seals. Shortly after she started, one of her stays broke and her mast carried away, which caused her to lose a month or six weeks in repairs. Arrived on the hunting grounds, she had no success, and met very bad weather in which a sloop in her company went ashore and was lost. She eventually bore up for Japan in a very bad condition, and with difficulty succeeded in reaching Nemoro bay where, being absolutely unseaworthy, she was burnt to get at the copper and iron. From Nemoro the crew travelled 450 miles (?) to Hakodadi by land, which took them 21 days. They experienced kindness from the Japanese.

#### Peking Gazettes.

##### ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

Nov. 6th.—(1) (Edict).—At the instance of Wan Ch'ing-le and his colleagues, congee-kitchens are established at six gates of the Tartar City and a grant of 972 piculs of rice is made for their support, as an addition to the surplus of 800 piculs remaining over from last year. The recommendations for a strict scrutiny from time to time of the manner in which the kitchens are conducted, are approved of.

(2) A grant of 1,000 piculs of rice is made to the Yüan-p'ing District for distribution to its poor.

(3) A long gazette of movements in the Civil Service.

(4) Memorial from Chin Yü-ying, Governor of Yunnan. (Drafted by Liu Yo-shao, the Viceroy). He sets forth the hardship that it would work to call on those scholars who had been selected to the degree of Pakung to go all the way to Peking (9,000 li) to view the Light (of the Emperor's countenance) as is proper under ordinary circumstances. The Province has been so long devastated—for 18 years—that, though now at peace, there is little wealth among any class. It is therefore prayed that a 火牌 *huo-p'ai* (Warrant for travelling at public expense) may issue to the Pakungs through the Judge and Treasurer, as in the case of those who have taken M.A. degrees. It is hoped that the country may so far recover at the next Pakung promotion that the usual course may be followed.—Rescript: "Granted. Let the Board of Rites take note."

(5) From the same, announcing a temporary appointment on a death vacancy. Rescript has already appeared.

(6) From the Yunnan Authorities. They report that they have temporarily selected for the Pakung degree 15 scholars who have not reached one year's seniority from their passing the B. A. degree. They are aware that this is contrary to rule, hence their selection has been made subject to confirmation,—but those interested in literature have been scattered by the misfortunes of the province, and no others were at hand to fill up. They hope no necessity for this will occur again.—Rescript: Let the Board of Rites consider this.

(7) From the Governor of Yunnan. A General, Li Wei-shu, reports the death of his mother. There is no necessity, in the present tranquil state of the Province, for detaining him from his duty of retiring into mourning, and therefore a deputy has been sent to take charge of Li's post.

(8) From Viceroy of Fuhkien. Announcing the manner in which he has filled the vacancy of Admiral, caused by the promotion of the late holder of that post to be Commander of the land Forces.

Nov. 7th.—The Board of Rites memorialize for the prohibition of slaughter of butcher meat on the 25th November.

(1) Edict.—Mao Yung-hsi is appointed to superintend repairs to the Western Tombs.

(1) Memorial from Pao Yüan-shên, Governor of Shansi. He states that on taking his parting Audience two years ago, the subject of the drill of the Provincial Troops was specially commended to his attention by the Throne. He adopted the system originated by Tsêng Kwo-fan in Chihli. When he took charge, the Shansi troops were in a shameful state, neither cavalry nor infantry were sufficient in numbers, petty traffic and manual labours were engaged in, and drill altogether ignored. They had never been taught fighting drill, nor even sapping, sentry-duty or reconnoitring. The Province may be termed the right flank of the Imperial Domain (Chihli), hence the importance of being prepared to meet the swarms of disbanded braves who will shortly be let loose, on the complete pacification of Kansuh and Shansi.

The advantages of Tsêng Kwo-fan's plan are:—

1.—The troops will be able to cope with the Ma-tsei or Mounted Brigands, against whom the ordinary constables are powerless.

2.—Being spread judiciously over the country in camps they will be able to take disbanded braves in detail before they become formidable.

3.—They will learn to move at one day's notice; formerly camp furniture and

war material could not be put in motion under several days.

4.—They will continue to learn archery from their own officers, in addition to the drill with foreign arms by the officers of "The Braves."

5.—They will be a permanent force, fit for immediate use on occasion, and while not needed will employ themselves in drill. They will give thus all the advantages without the drawbacks of the "Braves," which latter are disbanded when done with.

6.—The raw-boned ponies will soon become fat, being under the new system made the property of the individual soldiers, who will become attached to their beasts. The cavalry are kept in separate cantonments from the infantry, on account of their different systems of drill.

7.—The soldiers by being kept at a distance from their wives and families, will be able to devote their whole attention to their profession, and render themselves hardy.

[The remainder of the memorial is filled with details of reorganisation and redistribution.]

Nov. 8th.—(1) Edict. Ch'iao Sung-nien, the Yellow River Superintendent, reports the happy behaviour of the Yellow River, and His Imperial Majesty orders a tablet in recognition thereof to be bestowed on the Spirit of the River,—and gives sundry decorations and promotions to the officers who have displayed zeal at their posts.

(2) Memorial from Ying-han, Governor of Anhwei, proposing the cashiering of Chu Yung-nan, a high military officer, for using his weapon in a dispute with some country folk, and that he be handed over to the local authorities to be punished.—Rescript: Approved.

(3) From the same. Proposes that Liu Hsien-wên, Sub-Brigadier at Ganking, and lately promoted to be expectant T'itu, shall be excused from presenting himself at Peking, for there is much Brigandage round Ganking.—Rescript: Let the Board of War take note.

Nov. 9th and 10th.—The monthly Gazette of Civil Service movements.

(1) Edict. An-hsing-ah, Superintendent of the East Octroi Barriers at Peking, reports, on termination of his term of office, that the receipts more than covered the expenditure, but he is unable to pay the whole of the balance due.—Let the Revenue Board investigate and report to Us on this.

(2) Ch'alafêngah, Superintendent of the Western Octroi Barrier, is in the same predicament.

(3) These two officers are also on the Board of the Shang ssü-yüan 上駟院, (The Imperial Stable Department), as their Barriers support it. They report that this year 37 mules have died under their hands, and request to be visited with appropriate discipline for being unable to replace the mules, because the Treasury allowance for purchasing mules is far below the market price. H. I. M. remarks that the huge mortality discloses mismanagement, and directs the Revenue Board and the Stable Department to report to the Throne what are the limits of time allowed to such officials to replace the beasts. No such sham entries in the accounts will be allowed in future. The discrepancy is acknowledged between the allowed and the market value of mules, and the Revenue Board and Stable Department are directed to consider what changes must be made in the existing regulations; which change must, however, leave untouched the dependence of the Stables on the Barriers for funds. The two officials are pardoned so far as their difficulties are caused by the discrepant prices for mules.

(4) The Censors (K'o-shi-pu and others) of the intra-mural districts of Peking quote the custom of previous years as a precedent for the distribution of quilted clothes and cash to the poor.—We feel that

the state of the poor on the gradual approach of winter is worthy of pity, and We grant, in the terms of the memorial, that Tls. 3,600 shall issue from those funds in the control of the Nei-wu fu which are let out at interest. If the Ch'ang-lu office (a Salt Office at or near Tientsin?) has not repaid the Treasury loan, let the Kwang-chu-ssü (a Department in the Household) supply the money in the meantime for immediate distribution.

(5) The Punishment Board reports the arrival of Ch'êng-lu, lately dismissed from high military command in Wulumuch'i.—Let the High Officers of the Grand Council and Board of Punishment conjointly hear the case against Ch'êng-lu, and report to the Throne as to what the law requires under the circumstances.

(6) Li Hung-ch'ang and two high Officers of the Granary Department recommend that delivery be accepted at T'ungchow of the Grain Tribute from the South, in place of at Tientsin as heretofore. This leaves the transport of, and responsibility for, the grain up the Peiho in the hands of the C. M. S. N. Co. and sweeps away a Grain Tribute Office (and all its speculation) from Tientsin. H. I. M. directs Li and his colleagues to draw up regulations embodying this idea, which is approved of.

(7) Memorial. An appeal case from the Censorate.

The appellant, Niu Chao-ch'ên, a literate by purchase, of T'ai-ku-hsien, in Shansi, states that his late brother, Niu Tso-ch'ên let, on the 典 or mortgage system, a plot of 80 odd mow of rich rice land in Ping-shan-hsien, in Chihli, to one Chang Tê-hou, for the sum of 375,000 for a round term of 6 years. The brother died two years afterwards, and the appellant delayed going to Ping-shan until the end of the tenancy—failing to arrive punctually through the state of the ways. Another relation Niu Pa-kuan also let 54 mow in the same locality to Po-shun, for 220,000 cash for the whole term of 5 years. The appellant on reaching Ping-shan applied to Chang for the rental and for an alteration in the terms of his tenancy. Chang had got ear of the brother's death, and in concert with Po-shun fabricated two deeds purporting to convey the land to them for Tls. 100 and 200,000 cash. The appellant discovered that these deeds had no official certificate of Registration of transfer attached, and that the date alleged in them was 4 months after the brother's death. A suit was at once commenced, and it was decided most justly by the magistrate, Shou, of that place, that Chang and Po had no defence. These gentlemen then, through a third party, bribed Shou with Tls. 500 to delay execution. The appellant during the delay got sick and had to return home for his health, leaving his case with some relatives. These pressed it so much that another bribe of Tls. 2,780 in a bill at one month's sight was administered to Shou, and he then put pressure on one of the relatives to hush up the case. The bullying had the effect of driving the poor man into mania, and he finally died under the cruel insults of Chang. The appellant then turned to the magistrate's immediate superior, Liu, Prefect of Ch'êng-ting fu, but he and the magistrate were bound together in the sentimental relation of teacher and pupil, and the appellant simply got advice to withdraw the suit on receipt of Tls. 100. No redress has been obtained by appeal to the Provincial Judge and Governor.

The Rescript has already appeared.

(8) Tu-hsing-ah and his colleagues in charge of the Tombs, apply for the naming of a propitious day to replace the Ancestral Tablets after completion of the repairs. Rescript:—"Will answer separately." (This answer has already appeared.)

(9) Ming-an, of the Moukden Government, prays for the appointment of a

successor to an officer whose recent promotion has vacated his seat on a high commission on an appeal case.—Rescript: "Chih-ho is hereby appointed."

11th.—(1) Edict.—It has been brought to the notice of the Throne that Wu-t'ang, Viceroy of Szechuen, has not decided a case referred to him two years ago. He is recommended to stir himself up.

(2) The case against Ch'i-shan, a Manchu military officer in Moukden, for causing the suicide of a gentleman of official status through unjustly imprisoning him, has been found proven. Ch'i-shan is condemned to serve in a fortress on the frontier. The other recommendations of the Court which tried the case are concurred in. [See Aug. 18th.]

(3) Memorial from Li Han-chang, Viceroy of Hukwang, and the Hunan and Hupeh Governors. [This was quoted sufficiently in the Edict of Nov. 1st.]

(4) From Shao Heng-yi, Governor of Shensi. He recommends the de-officialization, for the purpose of a trial, of an assistant Magistrate for meddling in a case (in which life was lost, in the absence of the proper seal-holding magistrate.) One Wang owed a debt he could not pay, swallowed a potion, and then went and created a disturbance in his creditor's house. The creditor thinking the man was merely drunk, led him to the assistant magistrate's Yamén, to be there examined and punished; but as soon as they got inside, the poison took effect, and the man died on the spot. The Rescript grants this.

(5) From Ts'ien Ting-ming 錢鼎銘 Governor of Honan. He has investigated and found proven a charge against one Li Kwang-hsi 李光熙 alias Li T'ien-ts'ü for having purchased official rank under a false name. A further charge of buying literary rank for his son, under suspicious circumstances as to the examination undergone to attain it, has not been proved as to the suspicious circumstances. A difficulty occurs in that there is no precise law to meet the case. He suggests a penalty from an analogous case in the books, viz.:—military servitude on the nearest frontier, together with 100 blows on the reduced scale (i.e. forty blows) when he reaches his place of exile. The penalty is mitigated by the consideration that Li had not actually entered on the office which he purchased under this fraud. The others through whose hands the transaction for purchase passed were not cognizant of the fraud, and are blameless.—Rescript: "Let the Board of Punishment report on this."

(6) From Shao Heng-yü. A Yu-chi, (military officer of the 3rd Button), named Chao Yü-ch'eng, together with a body servant, a mafio, and a friend whom Chao met on the road, have been arrested on the charge of highway robbery, and they have admitted the truth of the charge. Chao was going home on leave from his cantonment in King-chow, in Ninghsia District, Kansu Province; and finding his travelling funds grow light, he and his friends waylaid merchants on the road. The Rescript de-officializes Chao and hands him over to the law.

[The penalty in his case will be death.]

12th.—(1) Edict.—Announces the result of the test (or honour) examinations for those who have passed M.A. Eighteen are in the first class, forty-eight in the second, and seventy three in the third class. Two who are entered in the fourth class are put back one term in their seniority, and recommended to increased diligence in study. Others who did not complete their papers are deprived of their degree of M.A.

(2) An appointment in Peking.

(3) Memorial.—From Ting Pao-chên, Governor of Shantung. He states that the temple to Mencius in that sage's native place has fallen into disrepair from long neglect. Tls. 17,886 is the sum which, after much cutting down of estimates, is

found to be required. The balance in hand of the Temple-repairing Fund of this Province is out at interest on Salt Warrants, 引票 [this is a new invention] and cannot be called in at once. The memorialist has advanced the amount from the Provincial Treasury.—Rescript: "Noted."

(4) From Liu K'üên-i, Governor of Kiangsi. He explains how it is that Ts'ai Kao-nien was not promoted to the first vacancy of Prefect which was at Nank'ang,—namely, because Ts'ai arrived three months after the former holder had to retire into mourning, and it was therefore given to the first man on the list—K'ia Liang-chên.—Rescript: "Let the Board of Civil Office consider this."

(5) From the same. Reporting a change in the Prefecture of Nanch'ang.—Rescript: "Noted."

Nov. 13th.—(1) Edict.—Mu-t'êng-a and Fu-shêng report from Nanking that a petty officer named Shou-lu, having been obstreperous in his demands for pay, was dismissed the service and handed into the custody of To-lun, a military officer of the rank of Tso-ling. The man was noisy in confinement, and To-lun took on himself to punish him for that, thereby causing his death. Shou-lu's widow accuses To-lun of malice aforethought, and includes Wo-hé-t'u, and others as being accessories. This must be inquired into thoroughly. To-lun is hereby cashiered. Wo-hé-t'u is cashiered temporarily for the purposes of a trial, and the others are dismissed the army. Let the Viceroy, Li Tsung-hsi, depute an officer to assist in the investigation, and report to the Throne what the law requires.

(2) Memorial.—The Viceroy Jui-lin at Canton, and the Governor of Kwantung, Chang Chao-tung, report finally on the measures taken during the last two years against refractory villages in the neighbourhood of Ch'aochow (Swatow), and makesundry recommendations to the Throne for those who have assisted. General Fang has killed in Sha-lung, Ssu-shang-tien, Kin-p'u, and Hua-yang 288; in the Chieh-yang (K'it-yang) District 234; in Huei-lai and P'u-ming 156, all these wretches having confessed. Concealed cannon of all sizes to the number of 600 odd were taken possession of; among these were more than a hundred of foreign make, the largest weighing five or six thousand pounds, which can be used by the Government troops.—Rescript: "Noted."

Nov. 14th. (1) Edict.—Wan Wên-shao, Governor of Hunan, reports that at Anhua, (or Oonfa) one of the wealthiest tea districts, where a detachment of troops and gunboats are always stationed, a bold attempt on a tea hong took place in the 6th moon, ushered in by the burning and sinking of the gunboat on guard. Some of the robbers were caught and tried, and the country is now described as quiet, but the chief brigand Yhen Ming-yang is at large, and we call upon the Governor to use his best efforts to bring the man to justice. We refer the officers and men who fell, to the Board for commiseration, and concur in other recommendations of the memorialist.

A monthly Gazette of Civil Service movements in the provinces.

(2) Memorial.—From Tso Tsung-t'ang, Viceroy of Kansu and Shensi, reporting having filled up vacancies on the dismissal of two officers, one the Prefect of the Ninghsia, the other, an assistant Prefect in the Salt Office of that place.—Rescript: "Let the Board of Civil Office take note."

(3) The Viceroy of Canton and his colleagues report the result of anxious deliberation, in conjunction with the Treasurer and Judge, and the gentry of Ch'aochow fu (Swatow) on the mischievous habit the people of that district had long indulged in, of petty internecine strife; a habit at the root of much brigandage, and possibly of a rebellion. They attribute it to the weakness of

the local authorities and to the absence of cultured influence. They propose to cleanse the source by dealing with it on four points. First, the fount of justice must be pure. A long proclamation has been issued to the magistrates, pointing out the duties of themselves and their underlings in awarding such swift and equal justice, both in civil and criminal matters, as shall commend itself to the people, and promising rewards to success and removal and punishment to those who fail. Second, the claims of parentage and seniority to deference must be reinforced. The duties of heads of villages and of clan-chiefs have been defined in a series of regulations. Third, literary culture must be encouraged. The gentry will be invited to establish free schools, and then the Sacred Edict and the Book of Poetry will doubtless exert their due influence towards courtesy and uprightness. Fourth, the taxes must be punctually collected. The revenue due in that area is over Tls. 200,000, and this has been habitually in arrear. An effort has lately been made, and the debit balance of many years cleared off, and the payers and payees of taxes have had their duties in this matter clearly set forth. The memorialists hope their action will ensure in a better state of things.—Rescript: "Noted."

(4) From the same. (Another enclosure.) Strongly recommending General Fang to the notice of the Throne for his wonderful success.—Rescript: "We bestow on him a Yellow Jacket."

(5) From Tso Tsung-t'ang, Viceroy of Kansu and Shensi. (An enclosure.) A Fu-chiang (high military officer) named Wu Lun-kuei states that his family Register has recently been revised, and it has come to his notice that the character *kuei* in his own name has already been used by a distant ancestor. He prays the Throne for leave to withdraw respectfully from his present name, and to take that of An-jên. The Viceroy states that there is nothing in Wu's record against him.—Rescript: "The petition is granted. Let the Board of War take note."

Nov. 15th. (1)—Edict (a Board appointment).

"Another monthly Gazette."

(2) Memorial.—From the Censors of Examinations, already quoted in the Edict of the 4th inst.

(3) From Prince Kung, reporting a routine appointment.—Rescript: "Noted."

(4) From the Viceroy of Huquang, Li Han-chang and the Governor of Hupeh Kuo Po-yin. The memorialists were directly called upon by the Throne to report on the present capacity for holding office, of the Grain Commissioner Ting Shou-tsun. They hereby perceive the anxiety of H. I. M. to have capable servants. Ting has held office nine years; and though of full power at first, is now much enfeebled by an incurable sickness.—Rescript: "Let the Board of Civil Office take note."

(5) From the same. The filling of a death vacancy.—Rescript: "Let the Board of War report on this."

(6) From the same. Proposing the dismissal of a military officer for swindling a poor woman out of some money.—Rescript: "Granted. Let the Board of War take note."

(7) From the Governor of Honan. Reporting his arrangement on the absence at Audience of General Yang Hung-li.—Rescript: "Noted."

(8) From the same. Reports that 15,740 students appeared at the Chü-jên (M.A.) examinations this year. Two thousand has hitherto been thought an extraordinary number. The resources of the Examination Halls have been severely taxed, and 1,600 new cells had to be built on the spur of the occasion. All passed off successfully, however. The number of candidates is thought a great subject for congratulation.



tion, and it is attributed to the long peace of the province.—Rescript: "Noted."

(9) From Ch'ang-shun. Praying that he may keep a Mongol Prince, To-pu-sin-ta-mu-tsin, at his post (in spite of an Edict recalling him) until his successor arrives. [This is at one of the distant dependencies].—Rescript: "Granted. Let the Colonial Office take note."

(10) From the Governor of Honan. A mourning vacancy.

(11) From General (Manchu) Ting-an at Uliassutai. Recommends an officer for success in bringing forward the military chest.—Rescript: "Let the Board of Civil Office report."

(12) From the same. Praying for fur coats for his men during the bitter cold. An outlay of Tls. 23,400 is needed for this, over and above the ordinary expenses of Tls. 15,000, and he does not know where to look for it but at Peking.—Rescript: "Granted. Let the Board of Revenue take note."

Nov. 16th (1, 2, 3), Edicts filling up vacancies while T'o-yü is absent on leave. He was Fu-tu-tung of the Manchu Red Banner.

A list of appointments.

(4) Memorial.—From Liu Chang-yu, Governor of Kuangsi. (An enclosure.) This reports the trading and smuggling of an officer, and the officious and cunning conduct of one Chou, an official in mourning retirement, which has been already dealt with in the Edict of the 4th inst.

(5) From the Hu-kuang authorities, reporting that the Hupeh military examinations have, according to law, been presided over by the Viceroy (he residing in that province) with the Governor as second.—Rescript: "Let the Board of War take note."

(6) From the Kuangsi Governor. Reporting the Acting Magistrate of Ssu-ku hsien. [See Edict of the 3rd inst.]

(7) From Yen-hsi, Pi Tao-yüan and others, recommending the opening of congee kitchens in the Chinese city. [See Edict of the 3rd inst.]

(8) From the Kuichow authorities. Praying that the Pa-kung and Yu-kung degree men may have their expenses paid to Peking.—Rescript: "Granted. Let the Board take note."

(9) From the Kuangsi Governor. (An enclosure). States that the Revenue demanded from the Nan-ning fu Barrier in respect of duties on Betel-nut arriving from Annam was Tls. 516, plus extras Tls. 2,416.18, in ordinary years of 12 months, and Tls. 559, plus Tls. 2,474.12 for years of 13 months. The successive officers in charge of that Barrier have from time to time reported that no Betel-nut enters by that route, it having been diverted to the sea-route by the disturbed state of the country. The Governor and his colleagues have investigated this subject, and find the allegation to be true. They recommend that all claims against former officers in charge, for Revenue at that Barrier on account of Betel-nut duties, shall be withdrawn from 1864 and onwards.—Rescript: "Let the Board of Revenue report."

(10) A long memorial suggesting congee kitchens at the six outside gates of the Tartar city. The gist of this was quoted in the Edict of the 6th instant.

Nov. 17th.—(1) Memorial from I-jung and I-wen, reporting arrangements on the recall to Audience of Hai-ying, the Manchu Sub-Brigadier at Alotsuk'o.

(2) From Nöjen reporting repairs to Tombs.

(3) From Chang Shu-sheng, Governor of Kiangsu. This memorial reports on the works for deepening the water-ways between the Tai-hu Lake. The work was undertaken under orders from the Throne. Seventy-two creeks are named, thirteen of which were very badly silted. The Soochow Creek was very shallow for 40 li between Wongdu and Tsaukadu, and the

bed for the other 20 li to Sinza was very much raised. The creeks about Taisang were very bad. The Estimates are as follows:—For the Low-kong Creeks, Tls. 22,400. For Wongdu and its neighborhood, Tls. 12,000. For the Soochow Creek, Tls. 125,100. For Tai-hu, Tls. 26,300. For Tzuluking, Tls. 13,800. For Jowtow, Tls. 95,200. Total, Tls. 295,000. The Li-kin Revenues are to bear the whole expense. Three years will probably complete the works. The Treasurer, Ying Pao-shih, has been the moving spirit in this great undertaking. Leave is asked to name the other officers who have rendered valuable service.—Rescript: "Granted. Let the Board take note."

Nov. 18th.—(1) Edict.—The High Authorities of Kueichow report for honour the death of a Brevet-General of Extra Banner Forces, named Tsung Wen-hsiu. He had distinguished himself in several provinces and also against the Miao-tsze, and at last died in camp during 1871 in the Sulphurous Districts, to H. I. M.'s great grief. The usual grants due in case of a full general dying after victory in camp, are hereby accorded, and an epitaph due to a full general dying on the field of battle. Others are to be placed in the same chapel as the above.

(2) Memorial from Li Hung-chang. Recommends for the post of Magistrate at Jaoyang, Chang Wei-chang, aged 62, a doctor in literary degree, of Kansuh province, now Magistrate at Taming. The late man has been promoted.

(3) From the same; asking for de-officialization of a Shou-pei (Captain) named Morh Kent'u, in charge at Huai-lai, for having instigated a soldier to maltreat a peasant in a dispute, so cruelly as to cause severe hurts which afterwards brought about death "from their having caught cold." The Rescript grants this.

(4) From Yisu and others reporting the completion of the Epitome of the History of the Suppression of the Taiping and Mahomedan Rebellions. It is in 321 volumes.

(5) From the Great Council (Prince Kung &c.) an Enclosure. The Epitome just referred to was undertaken in 1869, and the expenses allowed were Tls. 250 per month. The Board of Revenue advanced the sums necessary during 24 months, for which the Great Council owes them Tls. 6,000. It is now proposed to repay this Tls. 6,000 by annual instalments of Tls. 300. [This is only 5% on the capital loan, and after paying that for 20 years the capital is to vanish!]—The Rescript approves of this.

(7) From the Governor of Anhwei. Reports having advanced from the Provincial Treasury the sum of Taels 10,000 for the Chihli Flood-commissioner Fund. Which sum is the amount fixed to be paid from Anhwei. The Likin Chest which should have paid it was empty at the time, from meeting a recent requisition for the Military Chest in Kansuh.—Rescript: "Noted."

(6) From the Governor of Anhwei. Reports that, during the month he was locked up at Nanking superintending the Chü-jen examinations, so many important affairs occurred demanding his presence at Ganking that he, with the concurrence of the Viceroy at Nanking, returned by steamer to his post immediately he was released, without waiting to seal the Lists of successful candidates. Precedents are quoted from Li Hung-chang's Viceroyalty for deputing the formal sealing to other High-Officers.—Rescript: "Noted."

Nov. 19th.—(1) Edict.—Wen-ping reports the safety of the upper part of the Yellow River down to the end of autumn. The River had swollen greatly in September; but through tremendous exertions of all the officers no catastrophe occurred. H. I. M. is deeply affected by the goodness of the Spirit of the Stream, and besides

the usual votive tablet, directs the issue of ten large Thibetan incense sticks for burning at his shrine.

(2, 3, 4) Three High Commissions on appeal cases.

(5) Memorial by Ko-shih-p'u and others, suggesting the issue of quilted clothes to the poor. [See Edict of 10th instant.]

(6) Ch'iao Sung-nien, Superintendent of the lower part of the Yellow River, recommends for distinction by the Throne, those who made themselves conspicuously useful in curbing the waters during the late season. [The Edict has already appeared.]

(7) From the same. Reporting the state of the River to the end of autumn, and its safety. [Edict has already appeared.]

(8) From Ching-lin. The condition of the Palace which H. I. M.'s Ancestors occupied before the Dynasty conquered China, has not been reported on for five years. As the memorialist has nothing better to do just now, he is going, in light travelling style, to pay the place a visit.

Nov. 20th.—(1) Edict.—The Governor of Chekeang has recommended that the districts East of the Hwangpoo, in the Sungkiang Prefecture, should be relieved of part of the tax for 1872 in support of the salt-evaporating furnaces, as they have already been relieved, by the grace of the Throne, of part of their grain tribute payments. H. I. M. accords this. Those who had already paid the full amount due will have the surplus carried to their credit on the next year's collections. This is ordered to be made known in the method usual for Imperial Rescripts of general bearing.

Nov. 20th.—(2) Li Hung-chang has reported the great success with which the outburst of the Yung-ting River has been coped with. The officers concerned are hereby reinstated in all their former honours, of which they were deprived for their (presumed) carelessness in allowing the catastrophe.

(3 and 4) The officers An-hsing-ah and Cha-la-feng-ah, who lately reported themselves unable to pay the balances to the credit of the Octroi Barriers under their charge—the said balances being Tls. 493 odd and Tls. 44 odd, respectively—are, at the suggestion of the Board of Revenue, forgiven their debts. The rest of the Board's recommendations are approved of.

(5) Memorial.—From the Board of Punishment, reporting the arrival in custody of Ch'eng-lu, lately a General of Extra-Banner Forces at Wulumuch'i. This gentleman requisitioned a district in that locality, and on their refusing to meet his demands, massacred 200 and more of the inhabitants. This exploit he reported to the Throne as a success against the rebels, with recommendations to distinction of his subordinate officers,—all in the most formal manner. [The Edict ordering the Board to proceed to trial has already appeared.]

(6) From the Governor of Shensi, Shao Heng-yü. Reports the result of the trial of a General of Extra-Banner Forces named Chang Kuo-an, and of his confederates (also military officers) for conspiring to defraud by means of forged seals, and states the penalty the law indicates. These gentlemen were in want of funds to take them home. They first got some blank forms as patterns, engraved and struck off a few dozen copies of what purported to be money orders, and manufactured a seal to give them an official look. They then burnt all the traces of their working. No one would cash these orders, so they turned their attention to forging such a document as would get them horses and carts free of expense on the road. They stole blank paper used for writing orders from superior to inferior officials on, and two official envelopes, and set to work again. When everything was ready, one of the number lost heart and "peached." [The Rescript orders the Board of Punishment to report on the suggested penalties.]

## Public Meetings.

## THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held yesterday afternoon.

Present—Messrs. R. W. Little (in the chair), Behn, Bade, Drysdale, Carmichael, Schmidt, Detmering, Wade, Heywood, Kidner, Wilson, Koch, Wieters, Scheefer, Jaques, Reding, Ilbert, Macgregor, Jones, Dunn, McAllister, Knoop, Carter, and Brandão.

The Secretary having read the summons calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—The object for which this meeting is called is so well known to you, that it requires very few words from me to introduce the resolution which the Directors are going to propose. At the time that this Company was started, it was considered almost impossible that local Marine Insurance Companies could fail to make profits. In that belief it was provided that an interest-dividend of 12% should always be paid to the shareholders. But competition has now almost reduced Marine Insurance to the level of other forms of trade in China, and we have been so near losses as to be obliged to recognize their possibility. As the Deed of Settlement stands, we must go on paying 12% to our shareholders, even if we should have to attack our Reserve Fund, ultimately even our Capital, to find the money. This, of course, we cannot do, and therefore we are obliged to alter again the Deed of Settlement, unwilling as the Directors are to give any ground for the charge that we are always 'tinkering' at it. The question, as you know, was generally discussed at the last half-yearly meeting, since which a false impression has apparently found currency, that the Directors did not see their way to paying a dividend at all, for the six months now closing. The danger that the Directors saw was that they would be called on again, as they have been before, to pay a dividend before they knew whether they had earned it or not. There was, therefore, only one course open; to change the Deed of Settlement so as to authorise the Directors to postpone the declaration of dividend until the annual meeting in each year when the accounts are presented, and when the Directors can say for certain how much is safely available for distribution. We propose also to take power to pass an interim dividend for the first half of the year, at the October meeting; so that the practical effect of the resolution, if you pass it, will be that we shall pay our interest-dividends in future in March and October, instead of in January and July; and we shall pay them with a light heart and no fear of consequences. Before I sit down, I may say a few words on the unfortunate rupture that has occurred among the various Offices since we met last. The blow that dissolved the union we, like most of the other Offices, considered ill-timed and unnecessary. How it has been followed up, you know. I do not imagine that the present system will last long; for our part we shall be glad if a new agreement can be soon arrived at. We are happy to have no loss of business to announce, except such as may be accounted for by the dullness of the times; and we are at present making such arrangements as we think, even if we have to work independently, will place our operations on a sound and safe footing. At any rate, you may rest assured that we shall not do business at rates which our statistics and experience prove to us must leave a loss to the Office. The Secretary will read to you the resolution we propose. We are anxious to see our Reserve Fund increased, but we have thought it better to leave untouched the distribution of the balance of profits after

the interest-dividend is paid; and we rely on the shareholders to co-operate with the Directors in making the reserved third, each year, an appreciable contribution to the Fund.

The resolution proposed by the CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Directors, was then read as follows:—

92.—The Court shall, previous to the time appointed for holding the first General Meeting in each year, ascertain so far as practicable the net profits, if any, of the Company for the preceding year ending on the 31st day of December then last, and after making due provision for all liabilities of the Company pending up to the time of such Meeting, declare what sum, if any, is available for distribution as Profits of the Company for such preceding year, and such profits shall be applied in the first instance in the payment of a dividend upon the paid up capital of the Company at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, or at such less rate as the Shareholders at such General Meeting or at any other General or at any Extraordinary Meeting shall from time to time determine and direct.

92a.—The Shareholders shall have power at the second General Meeting in each or any year or at any Extraordinary Meeting, to declare an interim dividend at a rate not exceeding six per cent in respect of the half year ending on the thirtieth day of June, and such interim dividend shall be taken and allowed as in part payment of the dividend payable as mentioned in the last preceding clause, in respect of the financial year during which such interim dividend shall have been so paid.

92b.—Subject to the payment of such dividend or dividends as aforesaid, two-thirds of the net profits of the Company shall be returned as a bonus to all contributors of business to the Company, rateably in proportion to the amount of net Premia contributed by each firm or person during the preceding year, and the remaining one-third (3rd) shall be carried to the Reserve Fund.

Provided that when and so soon as the said Reserve Fund shall amount to Three Hundred Thousand Taels Shanghai Sycee (Tls. 300,000) no further sum shall be carried to the Reserve Fund, and any surplus, after the payment of such interest and bonus as aforesaid, shall be divided amongst the Shareholders of the Company, in proportion to the number of shares held by each.

Mr. DUNN did not know whether he was out of order, in referring to a hope which had been held out at the last meeting, of something being recovered from the *Sedan*. Might he ask whether anything had been recovered, or whether the prospect of doing so was brighter?

The CHAIRMAN said the matter was in the same position. He believed he had mentioned, at the last meeting, that nothing could be done till the Spring.

Mr. SCHMIDT said he had lately seen Mr. Grant, who had the matter in hand, and who said appliances were now on their way from home with which he had strong hopes of recovering the whole of the treasure.

Mr. REDING had lately heard from Mr. Dreyer, that the steamer was so broken up that it was almost impossible to work on her; and that there was very little hope of recovering anything.

Mr. McALLISTER here seconded the Chairman's resolution.

Mr. MACGREGOR wished, before the resolution was put, to suggest some alterations. It was not clear, in the present state of the Company, whether it was desirable to make any change in its constitution. But if one were made, he thought it should be done in the following terms, which he wished to propose as an amendment:—

92.—The Court shall, previous to the time appointed for holding each half yearly General Meeting, ascertain so far as practicable the net profits, if any, of the Company for the preceding six months then last, and after making due provision for all liabilities of the Company pending up to the time of such Meeting, declare what sum, if any, is available for distribution as Profits of the Company for

such preceding half-year, and such profits shall be applied in the first instance in the payment of a dividend upon the paid-up capital of the Company at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

He would expunge 92a, and alter the first para. of 92b to read as follows:—

92b.—Subject to the payment of such dividend or dividends as aforesaid, one half of the net profits of the Company shall be returned as a bonus to all contributing shareholders, and one-fourth to all contributors of business to the Company, rateably in proportion to the amount of net Premia contributed by each firm or person during the preceding year, and the remaining one-fourth shall be carried to the Reserve Fund—

leaving the second paragraph as it stood in the original resolution.

He proposed to make these alterations because they had already had one unfortunate year; an immediate return was now made to contributors of 33½ per cent, and if the business of the Company could not be carried on to pay 12 per cent. to shareholders while making such a return, it was a question whether it were worth while to carry on business at all.

Mr. SCHMIDT asked, would contributing shareholders, under this proposal, get the half, and the fourth besides?

Mr. MACGREGOR—They would get the half, and participate in the fourth.

Mr. REDING seconded Mr. Macgregor's proposal.

After a pause, The CHAIRMAN said, from the short consideration the Directors had been able to give to Mr. Macgregor's amendment, it seemed to them that the change first proposed was unimportant. But, leaving out the words "or at such less rate as the shareholders at such general meeting &c. \* \* \* direct," would put the Directors in a dilemma if the profits should not amount to 12 per cent.

Mr. MACGREGOR thought not. If they had not realised sufficient profit, they could not have a dividend.

Mr. CARMICHAEL thought Mr. Macgregor was travelling out of the province of the meeting, in discussing the return of 33½ per cent. They were not here, to discuss the rates of premia, but a proposed alteration in the Deed of Settlement.

Mr. MACGREGOR thought he was in order; the whole question arose out of that before them.

Mr. CARMICHAEL dissented.

Mr. LITTLE said the cash discount ought not to be confounded with the dividend. Experience had shown that the former was very variable. They had known it 15, and 10, and now it was 33 per cent. The Directors did not at all wish to bind themselves to the present rate, which was not, he believed, even now given by all Offices. As regarded the return Mr. Macgregor proposed, the original idea had been that all contributors should participate in a return. All contributions benefitted shareholders, and a return given to contributors, by inducing business, was as valuable to shareholders as if they got it themselves. A large business was given them by non-shareholders who, if they got no return, would go to other Offices. The difference between 66½ and 75 per cent. was so trifling that it was hardly worth making. So far therefore as the Directors had been able to consider the points raised, they inclined to hold to the clause as proposed by them.

Mr. MACGREGOR hoped he had not been understood to mean that contributing shareholders should have all the return. But they should get the best return; and he proposed his amendment in their interest, as being likely to attract shareholders.

Mr. SCHMIDT remarked that three other Offices—the "China Traders," the "Chinese" and the "Yangtze" were returning, the two former 66½, and the latter all the profits. Mr. Macgregor's amendment would make the China & Japan return ½, leaving only ¼ to be carried to Reserve

instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . He thought it would not be wise to make such a radical change in the constitution of the Company at a time when Insurance matters were so unsettled as at present.

Mr. CARTER said one point seemed to have been altogether omitted from the Deed of Settlement—viz the destiny of the Reserve Fund. There was no provision as to what should be done with it. In connexion with this, it was the experience of most people in business that partners contributing capital received interest, which constituted a trade charge; and he did not see why interest should not be charged on the Reserve Fund. And if not sufficient premia were collected to pay interest, the deficit should be drawn from the Reserve. So long as the capital was safe and untouched, interest should be paid out of whatever funds were in hand.

Mr. MACGREGOR said, if the Directors were very much opposed to altering Cl. 92 b. he did not wish to insist, and was willing to withdraw his amendment. (In reply to the Chairman) he maintained his position in regard to dividing whatever profit there was, up to 12 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN said the Directors still thought it better to leave the shareholders at each meeting to decide what dividend should be paid. As regarded Mr. Carter's question, the Reserve Fund was intended to be kept as a provision against possible losses. Although their shares were treated as Tls. 100 shares, they were really Tls. 500 with Tls. 100 paid up; and if they had a bad year they might have to make a further call on the Shareholders if there were no Reserve; though he confidently hoped they would never have to do so.

Mr. CARTER urged that there was no definition of this in the Deed of Settlement. The CHAIRMAN said it was understood.

Mr. CARTER asked, if it were understood that losses were to be paid out of the Fund, why should it not also be understood that dividends were to be paid?

Mr. DUNN said it must weaken the Company to pay dividends out of reserve in bad years. It was better to leave it to the Shareholders to decide whether they would pay a dividend or not.

Mr. DRYSDALE said, in the present position of Insurance Companies, people looked at the Reserve Fund as a main support. If they weakened the Fund they would damage their reputation. To pay interest out of the Reserve would depreciate the value of their shares and be, in every sense, bad policy.

Mr. CARMICHAEL endorsed what had been said by Mr. Drysdale; they would not only weaken their position but drive away business. There would not be the same confidence in the company, if it had no Reserve, as at present.

Mr. REDING insisted that a 12 per cent dividend should be paid; if they could not pay it they had better wind up.

Mr. CARTER said they might as well refuse to pay salaries, as interest.

Mr. SCHMIDT said the proposed change left the question in the hands of the shareholders.

Mr. MACGREGOR said shareholders were not always here to look after their interests; it was better to have the question settled on a clear basis.

The CHAIRMAN said the Directors did not see how an Insurance Company differed from any other, as an investment. It was always the custom for shareholders to settle, at their general meeting, what dividend should be declared. They found the obligation to pay 12 per cent an impracticable one, and proposed an alteration in the deed accordingly. The point raised by Mr. Carter was not before the meeting.

Mr. CARTER had merely pointed out that the deed contained no definition what the Reserve Fund was for. "Understandings" were not to be admitted in business. Everything ought to be clearly defined.

Mr. MACGREGOR admitted that it was usual, in other companies, for the shareholders to decide what dividend should be paid; but in other companies the shareholders got all the profits, and in this they did not. If the directors said they could not carry on business and get 12 per cent, that was another question. The shareholders here were apparently willing to accept 12 per cent, though the profits amounted to much more; and he thought they should be considered.

Mr. DRYSDALE said the Directors hoped to be able to pay 12 per cent., and saw no reason why they should not; but he thought it would be bad policy to bind themselves to do so. They would be in a stronger position if they paid a smaller dividend if necessary, in order to make a good return to contributors.

The CHAIRMAN thought the question had now been very thoroughly discussed, and proceeded to put Mr. Macgregor's amendment, which was lost by 1343 votes against 424.

The original resolution was then put and carried; and the meeting broke up.

#### MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

Minutes of a Meeting of Consuls held at the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, on Tuesday, November 25th, 1873.

Present—the Consular Representatives for Austria, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway and United States.

A letter from the Consul-General for France, stating his inability to attend the meeting, and his adherence to the conclusions which might be reached touching the Woosung Bar, was laid on the table.

Certain documents (A) received from the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the Bar, a letter from the Harbour Master, and one from Admiral Jenkins, with a chart of the Bar prepared by Messrs. Ruschenberger and Seabury of the *Iroquois*, were placed before the meeting, and after consultation it was agreed that the several Officers shall transmit copies of the papers named to their superiors at Peking, with such comments as the great importance of the interests involved demand. It was further agreed to represent to the Ministers at Peking that it will probably be necessary to keep a dredger constantly at work at the port, and that great care should be taken in the selection of the dredger in consequence of the peculiar nature of the earth to be moved.

A further conversation took place in relation to the conservation of the river, the extension of wharves, &c. Certain of the Officers undertook to ascertain whether the reports of the injury being done to the river by decayed junks at the junk anchorage were well-founded, and the Senior Consul was asked to address the Taotai, requesting him to restrain the junkmen at the anchorage and elsewhere, from discharging ballast into the stream.

A report by Mr. Medhurst of the result of his intervention with the Taotai, upon the request of the Municipal Council that he should contribute towards defraying the cost of the Garden bridge and of a second bridge at the Honan-road, was read, and it was agreed that the same should be submitted to the Council.

A correspondence between the Senior Consul and the Taotai, in relation to the bridge now being built over the Yangking-pang at the Szechuen Road, was read, and the same disposition of it agreed upon.

A report by Messrs. Medhurst, Schlik and Lueders, upon the matter of the demand of the native authorities for Imperial taxes on certain outside roads, was read and approved.

A further correspondence in regard to the assault upon the Municipal Contractor for the Yang-tse-poo Road, was read and approved.

A letter from the Municipal Council in relation to the petition of certain Chinese keepers of wineshops, was read. The reply of the Council was considered satisfactory, and it was agreed that it should be transmitted to the Magistrate of the Mixed Court in this sense.

A further correspondence between the Municipal Council, the Senior Consul, and the Taotai, in relation to the bunding of the Soochow Creek, was submitted and approved.

A letter from the District Magistrate, conveying the complaint of certain villagers that Municipal contractors are in the habit of removing night-soil at places beyond the Municipal limits, was submitted. This letter has been referred to the Council.

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Austria .....           | R. SCHLIK.          |
| Denmark .....           | F. B. JOHNSON.      |
| France .....            | E. G.               |
| Germany .....           | LUEBERS.            |
| Great Britain .....     | W. G. STRONACH.     |
| Italy .....             | L. VIGNALE.         |
| Japan .....             | E. SHINAGAWA.       |
| Netherlands .....       | E. H. SLAGHEK.      |
| Portugal .....          | A. DENT.            |
| Russia .....            | J. E. REDING.       |
| Spain .....             | J. J. DE EMPARANZA. |
| Norway and Sweden ..... | F. B. FORBES.       |
| United States .....     | GEO. F. SEWARD.     |

#### SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, A

Shanghai, 24th November, 1873.  
SIR,—I had the honour to address you in my letter No. 407 of the 16th ultimo, relating to the growing obstructions at the mouth of the Woosung River, requesting you to take steps to bring the subject to the notice of the Authorities at Peking, and I now beg to hand you copies of further documents bearing upon the same subject, which, giving the opinions of practical men, based upon the results of a recent survey of the locality undertaken by two of the officers of the *Iroquois*, in conjunction with Mr. Hjoubery, will, I trust, enable you to demonstrate in the proper quarter the necessity for immediate action.

The documents enclosed are:—

1st—A letter from Mr. C. E. Hill handing the subjoined reports and commenting upon the means employed in the Survey.

2nd—A letter from the same with details of cost of Survey.

3rd—Mr. Hjoubery's report upon the present condition of the entrance to the Woosung River.

4th—Mr. Hamill's estimate for dredging the Woosung Bar.

5th—Specification of Osgood's dredging machine.

6th—Sketch plan of the present state of the Bar, showing the encroachments.

These documents, which were laid before the Chamber at their Annual General Meeting, minutes of which I also enclose, fully confirm the views expressed by the Committee in my before-mentioned letter of the 16th October, that the obstructions existing at the entrance to the Woosung Bar are increasing.

They give also good grounds for believing that all such obstructions may be removed at a not unreasonable cost and within a moderate period of time. The estimates of the expenses and the cost of the material are of course open to correction, after comparison with other estimates; but they furnish the Consular Body with at least one opinion from a practical and experienced professional person, upon which an effective appeal to the Chinese Government may be founded. I shall be obliged by your bringing the matter before the next meeting of your colleagues, with the view to again pressing the subject upon the attention of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, to whom I would beg you to forward the evidence I now send you. The case is so serious, and the difficulties and delays are becoming so injurious to the trade of the Port, as to call for the strongest efforts on our behalf to obtain a removal of the evil, and I trust that you and the other representatives of the Foreign Governments here, will aid us, as far as lies in your power, in obtaining our object.



In connection with the subject of dredging, I may mention that, in Mr. Hamill's opinion, the description of dredgers in use in ordinary rivers is not adapted to the removal of mud of the nature of that deposited by this River, and that care should be taken in the selection of a suitable machine.

It is moreover desirable that I should call the attention of the Consular Body to the injury occasioned by the practice adopted by the junkmen, of discharging their ballast into the stream to the injury of the navigable channels. I am informed that native regulations exist which forbid the practice, but in the absence of any effective supervision over the Harbour, all such regulations become disregarded, and I trust you will move the Chinese authorities to cause them to be strictly observed.

(Sd.) F. B. JOHNSON,  
Chairman.

To GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq.,  
Senior Consul, Shanghai.

U. S. S. "HARTFORD,"  
Flagship on the Asiatic Squadron,  
Shanghai, Nov. 19th, 1873.

SIR,—I herewith hand you a tracing of the Chart of the Woosung Bar and its vicinity, from a recent survey made, by my order, upon the request of Mr. C. E. Hill and Mr. F. B. Johnson of Shanghai, and after consultation with yourself.

(Sd.) THORNTON S. JENKINS,  
Rear Admiral,  
Commanding U. S. Naval Force  
on the Asiatic Station.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq.,  
United States Consul-General  
and Senior Consul.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
Shanghai, 24th November, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and, in answer, regret to inform you that I am unable to furnish you with any special information concerning the Woosung Bar question.

(Sd.) S. A. VIGUIER,  
Divisional Inspector  
and Harbour Master.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq.,  
United States Consul-General  
and Senior Consul.

#### CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANÇAISE.

Séance du 31 Octobre 1873.

Lettre de M. Voisin annonçant qu'il s'est démis de ses fonctions de Président et qu'il donne sa démission de Conseiller.

Lettre de Monsieur le Consul-Général confirmant la détermination prise par M. Voisin, et invitant le Conseil à élire un nouveau Président.

Par cette lettre M. le Consul-Général fait savoir au Conseil que M. Maiguan s'est également démis de son mandat de Conseiller.

Monsieur Leroy est élu Président.

Séance du 11 Novembre 1873.

Approbation de la proposition du Comité des Finances, tendant à différer jusqu'au prochain Exercice la perception des Taxes sur les nouvelles maisons construites dans le Quartier Ouest de la Concession.

Monsieur le Consul-Général, par sa lettre du 31 Octobre délègue les pouvoirs Présidentiels à Monsieur Leroy.

Refus du Taotai de contribuer désormais aux frais de reconstruction ou d'entretien des Ponts établis sur la Concession.

Le Conseil suppose que cette mesure ne s'étend pas à ceux qui relient la Concession au territoire chinois, et charge le Président de réclamer de nouveau la moitié des frais de réparation de celui qui relie la rue du Consulat à la route du Cimetière.

Par suite de la démission de M. Voisin, M. Leroy est chargé de le remplacer dans la mission dont il avait été chargé avec M. Wheelock, auprès du "Works Committee."

Communication d'une lettre de M. M. Butterfield & Swire, soumettant à l'appro-

bation du Conseil le Plan du Wharf qu'ils se proposent de construire en avant du quai du Wampoo.

Ce plan est examiné, et comme il ne représente pas le hangar qui doit être élevé sur ce Wharf, le Conseil conclut à son approbation en ce qui concerne le plancher au niveau du quai, les passerelles de dégagement et l'escalier conduisant au Wampoo, et charge le Secrétaire d'informer M. M. Butterfield & Swire qu'ils auront à soumettre plus tard à l'approbation du Conseil, le plan du hangar destiné à couvrir ce Wharf, et qu'ils veuillent bien noter à l'avance que le Conseil s'opposera à la construction de palissades ou clôtures devant obstruer la vue de la rivière.

M. Mackintosh est chargé de conférer avec M. M. Olyphant & Co. sur la demande qui leur a été adressée de contribuer à la Taxe Commerciale.

La demande du Sieur Minck de transporter son débit de boissons dans une maison qu'on doit construire à l'alignement du quai du Wampoo, est rejetée.

Nomination de M. Mackintosh comme Administrateur auprès la Compagnie du Gaz.

Le Conseil ne croit pas devoir satisfaire à la demande d'un an de congé formulée par M. Renucoli, afin de ne pas avoir à établir de précédent qui l'engagerait à conserver à demie-solde des employés en Europe, dont le poste serait rempli et la solde complète payée à des intérimaires pendant leur absence.

Prenant toutefois en considération l'opinion émise par le Médecin de l'Administration sur l'état de santé de cet employé, une gratification de \$600 lui est accordée, ainsi que ses frais de passage.

Mise en adjudication du Service des Vidanges.

Examen des rapports du Médecin.

Remplacement d'un des Coolies attachés au Service des Postes de Police par un interprète pour le service de la Vaccine.

Examen des Rapports du Surveillant des Travaux.

La construction d'un Drain dans le passage du Wikwé est autorisée.

Examen des Rapports du Chef de la Garde.

Examen des Rapports de l'Inspecteur des Marchés.

### Amusements.

#### SATURDAY'S PAPER HUNT.

There was again a large attendance at the meet on Saturday, indicating increasing popularity of the sport. The appointment was at Overweg's Bungalow; and it being a fine mild afternoon, there was a considerable muster of onlookers to see the start. This did not take place with the accustomed punctuality, on account of having to wait the arrival of the Master's representative to give the word, as he was himself absent. The scent first led towards the Arsenal, and as there were a few water jumps to begin with, and it was the top of high water, some of the riders came to trouble thus early in the day. Wheeling to the right, a check stopped further progress, and the field got together again. Nearly half an hour was spent vainly looking for paper, and then, as the route was likely to be towards the Sicawei Creek, a general move was made in that direction. Sometimes a little scent was found, to be lost again a few yards further on; and in this way we got up to one of the rickety wooden bridges that cross the creek, over which we passed, one at a time, and very carefully. While a number were still on the opposite side, paper was found; and although cries of "hold on," "stop for the others," &c., &c. were heard all round, still the stoppage was not quite long enough to be fair to all parties, and a protest against running away in this manner

was made by a member at the conclusion of the hunt. We think such occurrences need not take place if, say, two of the stewards authoritatively told the field not to go on. And further, all riders going to the hunt should be subject to its rules, whereas we heard a leading light-weight, on being spoken to for going off too soon, reply that he was not with the Hunt and was going to do as he pleased.

Excepting a few riders who found their early adventures so damping as to necessitate a rapid move towards home, all the field were still present when a fresh beginning was made; but it was only to meet further disappointment, as shouts of "no paper" brought them up again. For some time, the ride in this part consisted of a series of rushes less than a quarter of a mile each—a frantic start when the scent appeared to be found, and an immediate stoppage when the mistake was discovered. Growling was general, and an adjournment home was proposed, and we believe acted upon by a few. Foxes, paper, creeks, and sundry matters and things were apostrophised in language suitably strong. But better luck awaited us, as the genuine scent was at length found and followed without a check until we came out on the Sicawei road, a mile or so beyond the Bubbling Well. A division here took place, the greater number going along the road a short distance, then sharp to the right down the line of small jumps, past Major's Bungalow to the north side of the Well road, and on to the finish—the last jump being over the creek at the 2 mile bridge. The other detachment, more careful in following the scent, found that, after crossing the Sicawei road, it led round by the Fah-wah country before going home; and as they kept the proper line, they were the only ones in it. Approaching the finish, Mr. Gore Booth was leading on a white griffin; but his pony refusing let up Lieut. Ogle as "Mata Hari," and a very comical struggle ensued which ended in a dead-heat, the heavy weight prize falling to Mr. Keswick.

The Hunt must be looked upon as an unsatisfactory one, on account of the paper being too thinly laid over the first part; towards the end however there was plenty. Considering it was high water, and that we were continually crossing tidal creeks, there was nothing like the number of wet jackets one is accustomed to see at a ride of this kind. At the last ditch, the holder of the Blue Ribbon took a passable header, but we have seen nothing of the kind which, for finished execution, will compare with the manner in which the Baby parted from his bearer and disappeared in a ditch, about a quarter of a mile from home; anything more touching than his appearance when he came in sight again, imagination fails to picture.

### Miscellaneous.

#### A JOURNEY IN SHANTUNG.

Seeing you have so repeatedly expressed your desire for information of all kinds in reference to the interior of China, I beg to send you the following notes of a journey of seven weeks through the most important districts of Shantung.

Our route lay through Whang-hien, Lai-chow-foo, Wei-hien, Tai-nan-foo, Tai-ngan-foo, ascended to the pinnacle of the Tai-shan, or sacred hill of China, then passed through the country of Confucius and Mencius, and came home to Chefoo, right through the heart of the Province *via* Mung-yin-hien and Ee-shui-hien, and across the two great mountain ranges which form the duplex backbone of Shantung.

Elsewhere I have described the physical characteristics of the country; and so I shall now only note the present aspect of

affairs, and mark certain changes which have taken place since I last visited these districts.

Mrs. Williamson accompanied me on this journey, and this for certain reasons: first to visit stations where her presence was greatly desiderated, and secondly to test the temper of the people. I knew I was running some risk in taking a lady inland; for travelling here has to be done openly, in the presence of the whole population, in cart or mule litter—precluding concealment—as is possible in boat or sedan chair. Still I felt the attempt was well worth the trial; and I am happy to say the venture was eminently successful. And this leads me to point out the first great change in my observation of the natives, and the increased civility and growing confidence of the people. They are far more civil than they were; and in many instances exhibited a decided kindly feeling. The "offensive term" was very seldom used, and strange to say was almost never uttered in the hearing of the lady—indicative of a politeness and gallantry not expected from the big, strong, rough men of Shantung.

This change struck me most at large cities, and was peculiarly manifest in the case of one city which had long been famous for its asperity towards foreigners. The first time I visited it, I met with a most uncourteous reception. Two lines of soldiers were drawn up inside the East gate, with guns and spears to bar my entrance. I took out my passport, and walked straight between them, defying them either to hinder or touch me. On this occasion, we entered as the invited guests of one of the most prominent and oldest families of the place; and were received with very marked attention. These visits were returned at our Inn by the head of the family, and repeated by Mrs. Williamson and myself three times—each visit more pleasant than the other. We were also invited to other families, and were received in a way far beyond our expectation. Of course crowds followed us, but nothing offensive transpired in any way.

At Tsi-nan-foo, the capital of the province, we sailed over the pleasure lakes within the city on the North, visited the Roman Catholic Cathedral, built in foreign style, and the chief Mahomedan Mosque—now beautifully repaired, and more conspicuous than ever,—both buildings presenting a telling comment on the late miserable veto placed on British Missionaries, interdicting them from building or even renting houses in the interior unless under a false pretext in the name of converts. We also went and saw the beautiful natural fountains within the temple in the Western suburbs. Multitudes followed us, but there was not a shadow of incivility; on the contrary a good deal of pleasant remark given and taken. At the city of Confucius, his Excellency the Duke acknowledged our card, and sent a small Mandarin to conduct us over the tomb and grounds. Six women of the household were appointed to attend or Mrs. Williamson and conduct her over the great temple; tea was provided for us all in the Hall which stands on the spot where Confucius taught his disciples; and afterwards a *dejeuner*, with the Duke's card and compliments, was sent to our Inn. The same courteous feeling was found all the way home, even in the rough districts among the mountains. At one place an innkeeper said he had not room for us; and at another place there was a trifle stolen one morning; but these were the only unpleasant things we experienced—too trifling to be mentioned, were it not that I wish to be strictly truthful. Several other friends have been in the interior this autumn, and their unanimous report is a growing confidence in foreigners.

Their reception Dr. Henderson accompanied us from Wei-hien to Tsi-nan-foo, and all the journey homewards we saw sick people at many of our halting

places, and dispensed medicine to large numbers with most beneficial effects.

At one place we examined one hundred patients of both sexes and all ages on a Sabbath day, and we found the same eagerness for foreign medicine and advice wherever we set ourselves to this kind of work; so that it appeared clear to us that the dispensing of medicine could be carried on to any extent—limited only by our strength and time.

This was a most satisfactory feature—more especially as it shewed the confidence of the people in foreign skill and honesty of purpose. There is nothing so valuable to men as health, and nothing more precious to a father or a mother than the life of the little child. What greater proof therefore of their faith in us, and respect for us, than the reception and use of our medicine? This desire for advice was as marked far from the port as in the neighbourhood, shewing us that the people among themselves must talk respectfully and kindly of us, and that were it not for the action and proclamations of the mandarins, and the sneaking, ill-talk and persistent misrepresentation of the most abominable of all men, viz. the mandarin runners, there would be no difficulty with the people.

One consolation is that the mandarins and their "following" are easily checked. A word from Peking, or the news of proper respect there to the foreigners, at once makes them civil, likewise, in other and distant places.

**Minerals.** The mining operations in Shantung have received a check of late from which it may take a little time to recover. Some years ago the alacrity with which foreigners bought the native gold induced a larger number of natives to search for the precious metals. The stir which was made about galena and iron and coal also greatly interested and encouraged the people; but mandarin action and terrors were too many for them; and consequently the mining temperature has gone down almost to zero. One incident illustrative of this I may here relate. Two years ago a large coal owner in one of the chief coal producing districts, entered into correspondence with the writer to procure for him a steam engine and pump. He placed the matter in the hands of a firm in Chefoo, and they entered into correspondence with the well known engineer, David Muirhead, Esq., Pootung. Plans and estimates were sent in; and the coal owner, a very wealthy and influential man, was on the point of arranging for the purchase and transmission of a steam pump to cost Tls. 4,000. A neighbouring coal-pit owner hearing of this, also bestirred himself to obtain a pump. Meantime the mandarins got word of it. They informed the Governor of the province. He sent a dispatch to the Chi-hien forbidding all such operations, and ordering the working partner to be imprisoned for two months. And not only was this carried out, but the pits were closed, the miners sent off, and the pits remain to the present time unworked and now full of water. This shews the persistency of the opposition of the officials to European machinery. And their action in reference to the supply of their new Steam Navy and Transport Service still further illustrates their stubbornness. As is well known, they are buying foreign coal at from Tls. 8 to Tls. 13, say from £2. 8s. to £3. 18s. per ton, when they could procure their own coal equally good at from 6s. to 10s. per ton. Now if any expert will reckon up how many tons one of their steamers will consume in a year, and multiply that by the number of their steamers, and then consider the fact that they pay eight times more than they need for every ton, he will be able to tell how tremendous a tax they impose on themselves in consequence of their ignorant and stupid prejudice.

But this state of affairs cannot continue;

it is too absurd, and is touching their purse too keenly even for their *fung-shui* nonsense.

**The Crops.** The Crops this year have been remarkably good. In common parlance every year has some speciality which has not been seen (they say) for 10 or 20 years before. But there can be no question the yield this season has never been surpassed since I came to Shantung.

The Spring wheat, which is reaped in June, was only a good average; but the Autumn crops of all kinds were far beyond it. The good harvest will tell powerfully on commerce in some directions; but it may not materially advance the trade of Chefoo. Last year there was also a most abundant harvest, but the consequence was the opposite of that which was anticipated. And the reason soon became obvious. In many years the eastern half of Shantung does not nearly provide food for its own population. The deficiency is supplied in junks from the coasts of Manchuria. These junks take foreign goods back with them in return. Last year this importation was not required. The junks did not come; and so there was a decided falling off in the sale of foreign goods at Chefoo. Let us hope this will not result this year.

In this connection, I beg to call your attention to the extreme prolific character of the millet and panicum grown here. I have often observed the luxuriance, but never thought of counting the yield, one by one, until the other day, and the results are almost beyond belief. We are familiar with 30, 60 or 100 fold; but here I find that in the case of the Ku-tze 穀子 (*Setaria italica*) one seed produces from 8,000 to 11,000 grains; the tall red millet 高粱, Kau-liang, a species of sorghum, from 4,000 to 5,000 grains; the Shu-tze 黍子 (*Panicum miliaceum*) produces from 1,800 to 2,200; and the Buck wheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*) called 蕎麥 Kyan-mai by the Chinese, yields from 350 to 400. I selected two average sized heads of each kind, and the results were as follows:

|    |       |               |                  |
|----|-------|---------------|------------------|
| 穀子 | No. 1 | 10,800 grains |                  |
|    | No. 2 | 8,600 "       |                  |
| 高粱 | No. 1 | 4,600 "       |                  |
|    | No. 2 | 4,312 "       |                  |
| 黍子 | No. 1 | 1,800 "       | heads incomplete |
|    | No. 2 | 1,821 "       |                  |
| 蕎麥 | No. 1 | 360 "         |                  |

I may add that the first kind, viz. the Ku-tze, has not only the advantage of being, I suppose, the most prolific grain known; but is, also, one of the most wholesome. It is the staple food of the strong Shantung and Northern men. Foreigners invariably enjoy it; and, with milk and sugar, it is fit for any breakfast table. The seed is small, like sago. The Sesamum has also a tremendous produce in this quarter, but I was too late to obtain a stalk with seeds still adhering. I procured a withered stalk, and found twenty seed pods, each of which would hold fifty grains, which gives the yield at 1,000-fold. The natives say that the Sesamum, which is planted in Spring, gives from 3,000 to 5,000. In former years, I forwarded, by request, seeds of these grains to Austria, Central Africa, and Indiana, U.S., where they have been greatly prized. I am aware they are known in Southern Europe, Northern Africa and elsewhere; but I think they are not known as they should be, especially in the United States of America, where they would grow magnificently, as they would have plenty of sunlight. I also wonder if they are as productive in South-

ern Europe and Western Asia as they are here?

A most delicious addition to the crops of Shantung.

One change has to be noted in reference to the crops of Shantung; and I need not say that I regret to record it. I refer to the cultivation of the Poppy. In my former journeys I never heard of it except in the gardens of a few gentlemen. Messrs. Legge and Edkins first drew attention to the widespread growth of this plant; I have to add my testimony, and also to say that it is now raised within 35 miles of Chefoo. The foreign importation is bad; native growth, now so appallingly extensive, is far worse; and the whole thing sheds a most melancholy light upon the future of China.

In a former article I pointed out that whatever injured a people injured commerce in all its branches; and as opium—without controversy—does undermine the wealth, sapping the physical strength, and blighting the moral sense of several tens of millions (to speak within the mark) in this country, so its introduction was not merely a sin but a commercial mistake.

The Chinese Government still honestly hope to deal with the native question; they are most decidedly opposed to increased importation, and the best men in the country, foreign and native, are at one with them. They have also a most wholesome fear of any wider distribution of this drug; and that is one of their great covert objections to railways, or to admitting us freely into the interior in any manner whatever. In this respect the merchants have again hurt their own cause, and also retarded the great march of true progress. For I believe that had it not been for the position we took up in regard to opium, the Empire would, by this time, have been open from end to end; so that the shortsighted greed of our pioneers, who made fortunes out of this drug which few lived to enjoy, has left to their successors the heritage of a crippled commerce, and the malediction of a great nation.

One notable improvement which we observed was the increased exhibition of foreign goods for sale in their towns and markets. In some places—well known to me in former years—I think I may say I saw ten pieces of shirting for one, and I found even in most remote districts among the hills, a sprinkling of Manchester and Bradford goods. One trifling novelty amused us all—the rage for canaries in certain districts. In the capital of the province we found these singing birds in all directions. This ridiculously unimportant matter is not worth relating, but it illustrates one of the characteristics of the Chinese, viz., their readiness to buy anything and everything that pleases them and is profitable, whether it be foreign or not. They have no antipathy whatever to any foreign manufactures. They look at everything with an economical and commercial eye, and freely purchase what they think is cheap and useful or ornamental. There is therefore a tremendous market yet in China for all kinds of foreign wares. The great hindrances at present are undue taxation and the wretched means of communication; and this leads me to speak of the roads.

The Roads. The roads in many places in Shantung are hardly worth of the name. In the mountain districts the road is usually the bed or edge of a torrent; and throughout the province the questionable advantages of the banks of water courses are never lost sight of by the muleteers. In certain directions regular highways were once laid out and streams bridged; but now all is in ruins. Thus in many places the carter takes possession of the field and makes a detour as suits him best, and the farmer of the road; and so the traveller constantly finds crops of millet or pulse or wheat, as the case may be, growing on the highway, and himself and cart

ploughing through the fields. The great public roads may, therefore, be described as so many arcs of a circle described on a horizontal line.

The relation of roads to the extension of commerce. In reference to our nearest highway, there was in some respects a change for the worse. This was true especially between Chefoo and the first great market city, Whanghien, about 200 li distant. Some years ago the Taotai for the time being caused this road to be repaired, and for a time it was respectable for China. But it has again got out of order, not throughout, but only here and there in certain places. At the same time some of these bad places may stop a large cart for half a day. And the most painful or rather ridiculous aspect of the whole is, that a few hours on the part of half-a-dozen workmen could set them all right. For instance there is a hole about 18 miles from Chefoo which has been increasing for two years, and into which carts daily fall except the carters are forewarned. Now these could be filled up effectually for a dollar or so. Again, at another place, a huge stone has rolled into the centre of the highway: eight or ten men could easily remove it, but no—the carters prefer making a detour round about it. At a third place the rock has been worn away, leaving a fall of two feet; and so on, many such small but annoying defects. The truth is—thirty or forty dollars would again make this road, which is over a dry rolling country, tolerable; but there is not public spirit enough to see that it is renovated. The roads farther on are much more difficult to deal with; they pass over alluvial and clayey soils, and would require to be raised and embanked and constantly attended to. This of course could be easily accomplished by energetic officers, and I feel sure the Chinese carters would be only too delighted to pay a just toll.

But these bad roads are a prodigious barrier to the spread of commerce. A mule carries about 2½ cwt., the price is from 500 to 600 cash, or say about half-a-dollar a-day; observe how this adds to the price of goods, especially heavy imports, such as lead, iron, sugar, shirtings. The distance travelled by a mule per diem is 30 miles. Thus, every cwt. of lead, or iron, or sugar, or cloth costs about 1s. additional for every 30 miles it is sent inland. Six days inland, or 180 miles transport, thus augments the cost by 6s. per cwt., or £6 per ton. Carts are cheaper, but there are many towns and districts where there are no cart-roads. Is there any wonder, therefore, at the limit yet to foreign commerce? And so it was, the further away we went, the fewer foreign goods, until they disappeared altogether as conspicuous objects.

In this connection, one thing has always struck me—the cheapness of human labor. Starting by daybreak, and sometimes before it, we generally met men who had been astir even earlier than we, gathering the manure which had been dropped on the road during the night, and every string of mules was invariably followed by two or three, or more, with the same purpose in view. These people were of all ages and conditions in life; for the theory of the Chinese, which sets agriculture next to literature, envions even the meanest of such employments with respectability. They collect very little, and the scantiness of their baskets shows us how cheap human labor is. Suppose there are two men so employed to a “li”—a very moderate computation—that gives 6,000 men and boys engaged every morning between Chefoo and Wei-hien. Now, it appears clear that if this amount of labor was expended on the highways, it would more than suffice to keep them in splendid order, be much more remunerative to the peasants, and a lasting and powerful aid to commerce. Why does not the Government think of

this? That number would soon build a railway.

The Grand Canal & Yellow River. I read Li Hung-chang's recent memorial on the Grand Canal and Yellow River, in the centre of Shantung, and was much gratified with it. The adoption of ocean steamers for transport of grain is a great step. But there is one thing obvious: it would be a tremendous loss economically, and a serious strategic mistake, to give up the Grand Canal as a means of communication. Just as the route through Burmah is God's road to China from the West, so the line of the Grand Canal is nature's road to the north and north-western provinces. I know it well. It follows the natural lie of the country; several rivers, and many smaller streams fall into it; it strings together a series of large lakes. Comparatively little money, therefore, spent on embanking and dredging, would easily keep it in repair; steamers could be adapted to the exigencies of the case; there is abundance of fine coal at several places along its banks; plenty of cities towns and villages all along its course, and so there is everything conducive to a most flourishing business.

The most formidable difficulties lie between Wun-shang hien and Lin-Ching; but they are far from insurmountable. Not to enter into particulars, I may just allude to the fact that they were formerly overcome by the Chinese, and the route kept open till 1851 at no very great outlay. What they once did, they can do again; and much more easily with the help of Western appliances. The memorialist admits that, “up to 1861, the western waters from the Tai-shan fed the canal, both north and south of Chang Ch'iu,” which is only a few miles from Wun Shang hien. Surely this places the practicability and utility of the canal beyond question. At Lin-Ching, the Grand Canal is joined by a lesser canal from the southwest, called the Wei-ho, and that watercourse, together with all the streams which afterwards join it, flow towards Tientsin, forming a very good communication. The re-opening of this watercourse, therefore, which is for most part (say seven-eighths) natural, would materially lessen the carriage of goods, save ocean insurance, and make a journey to North-China a perfect pleasure excursion. It would, moreover, provide the Chinese Government with a means of inland communication which could not but be of the utmost importance in the case of war. They cannot but see this, and will likely return to the re-opening of the canal by-and-bye, when it suits them.

The Yellow River is an unspeakably more difficult problem to contend with. But it is utterly impossible and absurd to think of ignoring it. The safety of a large area of North China depends on it, and patchwork will not now do. As Li Hung-chang admits, the bed of the river is in many quarters far above the level of the country—in some places as many as 30 feet, and is yearly rising higher. Embankments can only avail for a time. The Government must now begin at the root, clear out the northern mouth or mouths, and dredge up the stream from the sea. Only thus can there be security for that part of China, and the neglect of this now, with the opportunities for help which they possess, and the peace which they enjoy, must be looked upon as utterly inexcusable. At the same time I am inclined to think that the Yellow River will never be of much importance in a commercial point of view, except locally, i.e. from point to point. The winding of the river and natural character of the stream would give railways a great advantage in carrying goods to Shan-si or Shen-si, and North-westward.

The condition of the people. Were I not a Scotchman, I would say that the physical state of the people very much resembled the population of Scotland last century, as



our grandfathers described it. The villages straggling; the dwellings built of stone, one-storey high, irregularly located, jutting out here and there and everywhere; the roofs thatched, with huge weeds growing on them; a "burn" gushing through the street; ducks, geese and poultry; horses, donkeys, dogs, and cows in all directions; most of the houses out of repair, "reek" and dirt everywhere outside and in. The people, stalwart and ruddy, moving about soberly but slowly; gain and thrift stamped on every countenance. The rude character of the farm and household implements; the "omnium gatherum" aspect of the country shops; the "din" of the school; the bare-legged boys, and the bannocks of wheat meal heightening the resemblance. Little or no foreign commerce; no proper postal communication, no mail coaches; horseback or thirty miles in a day in a lumbering cart the only means of conveyance; and I may add that there was similar insecurity of property, and places in ruins, or towns and villages gradually rising out of ruins, as were to be seen in Scotland during the troublous times of 1715 and 1745.

What a change; and yet I venture to say that the Chinese are susceptible of as great an amelioration. Of course, in point of education, intelligence, and honour and moral worth they are far behind our forefathers; but they have nearly as large brains; they possess a certain mental training; they are in a measure prepared to act; they have a similar spirit of enterprize, and as dogged perseverance as characterizes our countrymen. Moreover, there is far more wealth hidden away in China, and incomparably greater material resources. Of course we had many advantages; the stimulus and expansive and elevating power of our blessed religion; men of great genius and vigour and capacity were raised up in all departments of Church and State; then as iron sharpeneth iron, so was the action and reaction of man on man; but all these things are possible in China. We only need to get fairly among the people and secure their confidence; they need the stimuli of outside suggestions, the prompting and the encouragement of example, and the powerful incentive before their eyes of obvious and certain success. This struck me powerfully on the recent journey. It is astonishing how much man, with all his latent powers, is merely a slave of routine; the son follows the father, the apprentice the master, in the old jogtrot. The condition of the people and the arts are the same as they have been during the past millennium; nor do they rouse themselves even to clean or repair what is out of sorts. If a stool has a broken leg, they stick it to the wall so that it can stand on three—or if a roof leaks, they throw a bunch of straw over it, or more commonly sit in the other corner. Such is man! and such is John Chinaman of the present day! He needs to be aroused, and is willing to be aroused and thankful for it afterwards. We have plenty of proofs of the truth of these remarks. For instance, on this journey of over 1,000 English miles, I only saw—as far as I can recollect—four new houses, and two of them were on the same standing; but when we approached Chefoo the aspect of things changed for the better. New houses became more numerous, repairs yet more and more so; and even the long neglected temples had got a "touch up"—showing manifestly the influence of the Port. And so it will be as foreigners, with their example and suggestions and teaching, get into the interior. People speak of the Chinese as apathetic, wedded to their old ways, &c., &c., and talk of this being such an old nation and large nation that it will take a long time to move them. This is all nonsense. They are quick-witted human beings like ourselves, and will adopt beneficial changes as fast as we have done. Witness the case of the coal owner already described:

another native merchant at Chefoo bought a foreign spinning machine, but was officially interdicted from working it. But I need not multiply examples; the history of the last few years, in steam and telegraphy in China, demonstrates the wide-awake propensities of the people, and their rapid adoption of improvements whenever they have liberty thereto.

They need first of all to be relieved from the constant apprehension of bands of local robbers, or more widespread rebellions; they need the impartial and just administration of law; they need improved means of travel and transport; they need regular postal communication; they need the diffusion of knowledge; they need weekly and daily newspapers all over the country, in short they need something to arouse them—to take them off their opium couches—something new to set them a-thinking and acting. They are dead, doubly dead with opium;—get them galvanized with news, and new sights, and new sounds, to new work. This may be the road to new life.

The *via victoria*. One thing would provide all these material requirements, and that is the railway—this *via victoria* as it may be called—true both of the era and the issue; for it would overcome all obstacles, remove the nightmare which rests on this people, and set them free on a course of development which I believe would be unparalleled in the history of the world.

In drawing these notes to a conclusion, I may add that all my impressions of the beauty and diversity of the scenery of Shantung have been revived and deepened. There was not one monotonous district in the whole route, and some prospects at Tai Shan, and while crossing the great watersheds, were absolutely intoxicating. I can conceive of no journey in China that would be more exhilarating to the man of business, jaded by desk work, or more interesting to the Chinese scholar, than a journey from Chefoo through these regions to Shanghai. It could easily be accomplished in a month or less, and the season for it is Autumn. Then the weather is glorious, the varying hues of Autumn enriching the landscape; the bustle of the reapers and the joy of harvest home; fruits in perfection, and beef and mutton procurable at many places on the route. When we started on 4th Sept. peaches and apples were in season, then came grapes, then persimmons, pears, walnuts, and there was a profusion all the way. I know that certain people frown upon such journeys, and loudly declaim against the risk of troubles involved in these experiments. I have no sympathy with such men, and conceive it to be an infinite pity that such voices should have any weight in diplomatic councils. Twenty or thirty years residence at the Ports, and daily, it may be, contact with mandarins, does not of necessity imply a knowledge of China and the Chinese. I know men who have grown grey in this country, and who are bitter beyond measure at inland work and inland residence, and unfortunately are esteemed authorities on the question—who have never made a journey into the interior, know no more personally of China than can be seen from the deck of a steamer, and nothing of Chinese but the herds of buyers and sellers at the Ports, the babble of their coolies and servants, and the chicanery of the mandarins for the time being who are in their neighbourhood. They have neither traversed a Chinese "hien," nor known as a friend a Chinese man. What are such opinions worth? Until we gain the confidence and goodwill of the people, we can never hope for satisfactory relations or wide commerce. This appears axiomatic; but confidence can only be gained by intercourse and personal acquaintance. Every fresh traveller is, therefore, a great gain; a foreign lady is a new book for them, adapted to the apprehension of all. But the inland residence

of respectable families devoted to the good of the Chinese, would be the most powerful weapon. I therefore look upon those recent dispatches against inland residence as absolutely suicidal, and calculated to prevent that which we all desire, and which inland residence, under certain provisos, would immeasurably promote. The Chinese are human, liable of course to be roused to wicked deeds. But I have never been among a people more amenable to reason. There is no danger. *Leave if they press us or molest us; stay if they permit us.* With a knowledge of their language, ordinary politeness, tact, and a good character and reputation, an intelligent man has nothing to fear, but everything to gain. This is the uniform testimony of travellers and those who have already resided amongst them. The great difficulty is, that under-current of officialism of which I have spoken, and which will never be put down until our representatives take wider views and a firmer position at the Capital.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON.

## Correspondence.

### THE MISSIONARY DIFFICULTY IN HANGCHOW.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The communication I made to you respecting the negotiations between the Mandarins and American Missionaries, with a view to inducing the latter to remove their premises from the Hill Kwan-mi shan, mentioned a promise by the Mandarins to issue a Proclamation on the subject. In case you have not received the Proclamation from my friend Mr. Houston or from Dr. Lord, I send overleaf a translation of it. The Te-paon was ordered, last Wednesday, 19th inst. I believe, to exhibit two copies on the public street in the neighbourhood of the new Mission property.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
G. E. MOULE.

Hangchow, 26th Nov., 1873.

PROCLAMATION in the matter of the removal of Missionary Premises in Hangchow.

CHEN, placed by mandate in the 3rd Class of Officers, Brevet Taoutae, (actual) Prefect of Hangchow, raised to the 6th grade, and favourably reported 12 times, —in the matter of the Notification now issued:—

Whereas the probationary Che-heen Yang Hung-yuen, the Keu-jin Hwang Fuh-mow and Luh Yuen-tin, the expectant District Examiner Swen He-shing, and the Sew-tsae Yang 'tsin have petitioned to the effect that the Kwan-mi Shan in the city of Hangchow is one of the most famous natural objects (形勝) in the whole province; that a few years ago some American Missionaries built upon it a Chapel which, in the opinion of the geomantic faculty (堪輿家), is an edifice so lofty and befitting that it has changed a most fortunate (aspect) into one sinister and malign, and thereby occasioned apprehension to the citizens; whereupon, the functionaries and others before named, after much reflection, are desirous of purchasing another site, and requesting the parties to remove their premises to it, repaying to them at the same time the full original cost of their land on the Hill, and the money expended on the materials &c., of their houses.

Upon the premises his excellency the Footae signified his pleasure to the Taoutae of Ning po, Shaouing and Thae-chow, that a communication should be made to the

Consul Lord, asking him to be good enough (承其厚意) in concert with the Wei-yuen Choo, and also Chén gentleman, to come to Hangchow and urge the Missionaries Houston and Helm to enter into friendly treaty on the subject.

In effect, they have expressed their compliance with the proposed removal.

A site has been fixed upon, in the Jin-ho Heen, Hwei-so ward, No. 1, being citizens' land, and having been measured by order of the Magistrate, the owners have been sent for and ordered to be paid the price of the land; (which done) title deeds have been handed to the Missionaries Houston and Helm, with permission to remove their premises thither.

This day the works have been commenced.

Under an apprehension lest the neighbors may not have been informed of all the circumstances, a petition has been presented for a Notification on the subject; and accordingly, over and above the formal endorsement of the original petition, it seems expedient to notify as follows;—viz., that all residents in the neighborhood, together with Tepasus and others, are hereby informed that the erection of an American Chapel (美國教堂) is in pursuance of orders for the removal of mission premises, issued by the High Officers, after consultation with the Consul; and all and several the owners of the land are hereby permitted to call at the Yumun of the district for payment of their claims according to the statutable price of the land.

If evil-minded persons, upon any pretext, offer any opposition, it is further permitted to arrest them summarily, and lay an information before the Prefect, who will deal with them in the severest manner.

Let everyone carefully comply with this order, and not disobey it.

A Special Notification.

Th'ung-che, XII year, IX month, 29th day. (November 18th, 1873).

#### THE RIVER.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—As there seems some probability that the present agitation will lead to something being done to conserve, if not improve, the River, will you allow me to draw attention to one or two points which have struck my unscientific mind during the 15 years or so I have been acquainted with the Whangpoo and its neighbourhood. 1st the deposit comes from down and not up the River, and do what you will you can never prevent the formation of banks and gradual silting up of the water course.

If you will look at the River about low water, or if you go up the River some miles in a houseboat, you will find the stream comparatively pure and limpid, the matter it holds in suspension being chiefly vegetable matter or sewage, the mud with which the River is charged as the tide rises being entirely (or so nearly so that for practical purposes you may speak of it as entirely) brought from the Yangtze; and there is no means of preventing this mud being deposited so soon as, and at those points at which the rate of the flood necessary to hold it in suspension, is checked.

A certain portion will be picked up again by the retreating tide, but only a portion; for once deposited, there is the attraction of the bed of the River to be overcome in addition to the speed necessary to hold the mud in suspension when once taken up.

The first point at which the rate of the Yangtze waters is checked appears to be Tsung-ming, where the main deposit takes place. Then there is another check at the bar, another still greater one at the Middle Ground, and last at Pootung Point. And inconvenient although the

banks at these various places may be, there is a very grave question whether they do not do more good than harm by collecting at those points the mud which would otherwise be deposited equally throughout the course of the River.

Secondly, as to scour; two-thirds of the water in the River at high tide is Yangtze water, if the depth as reported be 10 feet at low water when the stream merely contains its own waters, and 24 to 25 feet at high tide when it is increased in width as well as depth by the inflowing waters of the Yangtze; and it is these alone that are sufficient to carry away the deposit, for the more calmly flowing waters of the natural river cannot even hold in suspension the mud it takes in from the Yangtze via the Imperial Canal and various creeks running into the Soochow Creek and the old Woosung River. And though the force of this weight of water might be thought to be sufficient to carry away the deposit were it piled up in a ridge behind it, it must be remembered that on its entry, when depositing its mud, it has been pushing the deposit on before it, and that when it turns it leaves and falls back from the deposit rather than falls back on it; and, forced to make its way through an obstruction, the deposit is in the way of the next tide entering, not of the one ebbing from over it.

No bund line, therefore, will prevent a deposit, though perfect absence of obstruction opposite the Settlement would lead to the deposit taking place at other less cared for points.

Nor is the lately advocated view that the way to preserve the River is to stop up the creeks leading out of it, more sound; for it is by these creeks the River is fed; Woosung being the only, or rather the most southern, outlet for the drainage of the greater part of Keangsoo; and a very little experience of the creeks is needed to shew that, when unaffected by the ebb and flow of the foreign Yangtze water, the steady tendency of all the minor water courses is towards the Whangpoo.

In short there are but two courses, either to be prepared to abandon Shanghai bye-and-bye for Chinkeang or some other better situated port, or to dredge steadily and persistently at all times and seasons, clearing the inevitable deposit away when and where it proves objectionable.

Yours obediently,

AMATEUR.

#### Law Reports.

##### H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Dec. 6th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

LYTLETON HALLETT v. J. S. FERRIES, the master of the *Tartar*.

*Claim for \$150 for services rendered.*

The parties appeared personally.

The petition of the plaintiff was to the effect that he was a passenger from London to Shanghai on board the s.s. *Tartar*, and that during the voyage the plaintiff, being by profession a surgeon, was requested on various occasions by the captain of the *Tartar*, to render professional assistance to members of the crew, in consideration of which the plaintiff now sought to recover the sum of \$150.

The captain of the *Tartar* put in no answer to the petition, but stated to the Court that, while admitting certain services were rendered, the agents and himself considered that \$50 would more than cover the value of such services, which sum he paid into Court.

PLAINTIFF was not willing to accept the offer, and the case was therefore proceeded with.

LYTLETON HALLETT, sworn, said.—I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was a passenger per steamer *Tartar* on her late voyage from London to Shanghai. The defendant in this case is the

captain. I was retained by him from time to time to give my professional services to his crew. I did so, and claim \$150 in respect of them. I put in my account as rendered to the captain, and letter which accompanied it. Shortly after leaving London, (the steamer sailed on the 6th October), on the same day, in fact, the captain applied to me to attend some one. I asked if he had not engaged a doctor. He said a doctor had been engaged, but his health failing him at the last moment he was unable to join the steamer. I gave the advice asked; subsequently, owing to certain unpleasantnesses, I told the chief mate that in future it was my intention to charge for my attendance and advice. This was on October 29th. The chief mate brought me word that the captain said, on receiving my message, that I was joking. From time to time, cases were submitted to me, but I took care they were sent to me by the captain. On Nov. 7th the defendant said he should pay fees, but he did not ask what my fees were. The charges I have made are reasonable.

To DEFENDANT.—I understood you to tell me that you had engaged a doctor—a friend of yours—to come, but through the failure of his health he could not come.

DEFENDANT admitted that in one particular case—Oakley's—plaintiff had rendered good service, but as far as he could recollect he had not attended any one else on board the ship by his instructions.

PLAINTIFF said, in no case did he give his services without first ascertaining from the chief officer whether it was the captain's desire he should treat the case. In one case the captain himself asked him to attend. All the other cases were brought to him by the chief officer.

JAMES SMITH FERRIES, sworn, said that in Oakley's case he was asleep at the time the accident occurred, but while it was somewhat dangerous, it was not such a serious case that he could not have attended to it himself. When the chief officer informed him that plaintiff had stated to him he did not intend to attend upon any more cases without being paid the usual fee, he believed he said the plaintiff could not have been in earnest. When plaintiff and himself were attending upon Oakley, he told him he should not engage him excepting only for serious cases, when he should be paid the usual fee. He did not engage him, however, for any cases, but was cognizant of the fact that he was attending upon the case of a Mr. Corry, the purser.

DEFENDANT added that, though Mr. Corry's name appeared in the ship's articles as purser, he was in reality a *bond fide* passenger.

PLAINTIFF said it was in Mr. Corry's case only that he volunteered his services, but that was before the 29th of October. He did so because he saw that Mr. Corry was being very unskillfully treated, and out of sheer pity attended upon him; he had no hesitation in saying that if he had not been on board Mr. Corry would have died.

M. FEARON, on behalf of the firm of Augustine Heard and Co., the consignees of the steamer, contended that the charges were excessive, and out of all proportion to the charges made by medical men in Shanghai. In this port members of the faculty were willing to attend upon a ship for Tls. 20 a month, and this in the full knowledge of the trouble and inconvenience which an engagement was likely to entail; but in this instance Mr. Hallett was a passenger on board, and the trouble therefore comparatively greatly lessened.

DEFENDANT added that he had known the pay of ship's doctors to be as low as £5 a month.

PLAINTIFF did not like to give a flat contradiction, but he knew for a fact that doctors—gentlemen of his acquaintance—on board the steamers in the Pacific and in the P. & O. Co. received £10, besides certain allowances, and he was prepared to stand by this statement. If it were true that some Companies paid their doctors only £5 per month, undoubtedly they were paying a great deal for nothing, for their qualifications could not be of any account.

In reply to his Honour, defendant said his crew numbered fifty in all, and the medicines supplied belonged to the ship.

His HONOR then examined the account, and with reference to the item as to the attendance upon Mr. Corry, asked defendant to give him further particulars as to the position held by him on board.

DEFENDANT said Mr. Corry had joined the ship after she had cleared, and it was the rule at home that under such circumstances he could not appear in the list of passengers, so he classed him as purser, though in reality he did no duty, living in the saloon with the others, and being recognised on board only as a passenger free of passage money. There was a law now in force that you could ship a man in the presence of an officer or one of the crew, after clearing the ship and the fact being reported to the shipping master by the pilot. He followed this law in the case of Corry, who was coming out for the benefit of his health, and put him on the articles at a shilling a month.

His HONOUR—Does the *Tartar* generally carry a surgeon?

DEFENDANT replied that this was his first voyage, and but for the circumstance he had mentioned she would have had a duly qualified surgeon on board. He was now trying to engage a surgeon; she was going presently to Yokohama, and from thence to Sydney, and was intended to carry the mails between that port and San Francisco.

His HONOUR said that the captain had come under a legal liability to pay the plaintiff for the services he had rendered—indeed that was admitted in all save Corry's case—and all that had to be done was simply to fix the rate of remuneration. He should himself prefer, and very likely the parties also would prefer, that in fixing this he should take the opinion of one of the medical practitioners at this place as to what would be proper charges, having regard to the nature of the services rendered in the various cases; and for this purpose the plaintiff would have to furnish him with a memorandum of the cases that he had treated, to be submitted to the gentleman whose assistance he (His Honour) would seek. The principle upon which the remuneration should be calculated, would of course be the customary charges made at home by practitioners of the standing of the plaintiff, without, on the one hand, any regard to what charges were made for attendance on ships here, or, on the other, to what might have been the plaintiff's scale of charges at home; for he could only recover what was usual and customary, unless he had given notice (which he had not done) of what his scale was.

His HONOUR further said he could not make any distinction between the attendance on Corry after the 29th October and on the others, and the plaintiff would be allowed the ordinary professional remuneration for his services in that case also. The captain should have notified the plaintiff that Corry was only a passenger, if such was the case; and all the facts were more consistent with his being one of the ship's complement than with any other theory.

#### CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd December.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

TEH-KEE v. P. DAVIS.

*Judgment Summons.*

Judgment had been given for \$80.20 for work done and goods supplied, and defendant now appeared and handed in a statement of accounts which his Honour went through, Mr. W. R. Kahler appearing on behalf of the Plaintiff.

Defendant showed his inability to pay the amount at present, he having already paid away all he had received as the result of his six performances, and his property being seized for other debts.

Dec. 3rd.

MASTUFFER v. CASSIM MAHOMET.

*Judgment Summons.*

Judgment had been given against the defendant for \$60 odd, for goods supplied, etc., and his Honour having gone into the case at some length, the plaintiff agreed to accept defendant's furniture at a value of \$30; and \$12 found upon him were also handed over to the plaintiff, leaving a balance of about \$18 which the defendant had not the means to pay.

Dec. 5th.

G. HARRISON v. CASSIM MAHOMET.

*Claim of \$27 for goods supplied.*

DEFENDANT said he told plaintiff at the time, that the goods were for the Captain of

the *Aden*, and that the latter would pay for them.

PLAINTIFF, sworn, denied this. He knew defendant had been steward on board the *Aden*, as he had purchased things and paid for them in that capacity, but on the present occasion he said they were for himself, and something further to the effect that he was steward of some mess. Defendant further gave him a promissory note for that amount.

His WORSHIP gave judgment for the amount with costs.

#### POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

R. v. D. NORMAN, *Tartar*.

*Drunkenness.*

Admitted; discharged with a caution.

#### Clippings.

The Japanese Government has completed the construction of an extensive Coal shed upon the other side of the harbor, near Inasa, and for which a large amount of labor has been expended in cutting off part of the hill, and levelling.—*Nagasaki Gazette.*

We hear that while the *Manchu* was last in this port, a large amount of cotton which had just been discharged from the steamer, was more or less damaged by the heavy rain of Sunday night. The cotton is said to belong to seven Chinese firms at this place, and the owners having refused to receive it, the whole is now in the Customs' Shed, waiting the return of the *Manchu*.—*Ibid.*

H. I. J. M.'s paddle-wheel Despatch vessel *Ka-suga-kan*, of 7 guns, Captain Inoye, arrived here last Monday morning from Yedo via Higo. She is to leave early next week for China, visiting all the treaty ports of that country in the course of her voyage; and she is not expected to return to Japan until next spring. We understand that, with the exception of Captain James, who acts as naval instructor, no foreigners are on board. Her complement is 130 officers and men.—*Nagasaki Express.*

Notwithstanding the heavy gale from the N. W. which prevailed during three days of last week, the *Nicolai* has sustained no damage worth speaking of, although the sea has been breaking over her at times. Last Sunday morning everything was in readiness to float her off, and the steamer *Argus* in attendance to take her in tow, but the heavy swell on that day and also on the following one, rendered it extremely dangerous to attempt to move her, and it was decided to let her remain where she is until the next spring tides.—*Ibid.*

We regret to note the death of Mr. E. J. Sage, which occurred yesterday. Mr. Sage was Acting Consul for the United States at this port, for a portion of the year 1865; a position which he filled with dignity and ability. He was an old resident of China, having resided in the East for more than twenty years. He was universally respected for his courteous and dignified deportment, for his integrity and manly bearing in all the relations of life. By prudence and sagacity he had amassed a handsome fortune. The Flags of the American and Russian Consulates, of the American shipping in port, and of the Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., of which he was a director, were at half-mast during the day.—*China Mail.*

We learn that the ex-Haikwan of Canton has been made to disgorge something like 300,000 taels on his return to Peking, the squeeze at the City Gate alone amounting to about 30,000 taels. The rest of the money was spent in gifts to the Emperor, Prince Kung and other high magnates. The wonderful clock bought at Mr. Falconer's at a handsome price was not amongst the things sent to the Emperor; as, owing to the intricacies of the works, and its consequent liability to stoppages, the Haikwan did not quite see the benefit of being called upon every time it might stop to set it in motion, especially when there was no one in the capital who understood the repairing of clocks.—*Ibid.*

The P. M. steamer *Relief* broke her crank shaft when within forty miles of this port on her last trip from Shanghai. The sails available being hardly more than enough to keep her from drifting, word was sent to the agent here by a small boat. The *Costa Rica*, arriving from Yokohama at 11 p.m. of the same day, the 26th, was immediately sent to bring in the disabled steamer, and returned with her in tow at 7.45 the next morning. The mails and passengers of the *Relief* have been transferred to the *Oregonian*, which arrived from Shanghai to-day. The broken shaft had been in use, we understand, for five years, but had a serious internal flaw running nearly the entire length, which was the cause of the accident. Messrs. Boyd & Co. are making the necessary repairs, and the steamer will be ready to leave early next week.—*Ibid.*

A letter in a native Japanese paper says foreigners are proud of their superiority and high state of civilization. "They laugh at the custom in Japan of shaving the head of a child, we despise the milk of beasts as food for children because the creator provided the mothers with milk; foreign doctors say shaving the head of an infant is hurtful to health, we consider milk to have the same effect. Many foreigners have a hole made in the lobes of the ears to receive an ornament; we laugh at that as it disfigures the form of the ear, and the creator never intended a hole to be there. Before foreigners can reform Japanese, they had better reform themselves in some few details for I have found out all these evils myself."

The accounts of Mr. Bradlaugh in America, given by the *New York Herald*, are on the whole satisfactory. We learn that he has removed his quarters from room No. 406 on the fifth floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, to room No. 8 on the first floor, in the Twenty-third street wing of the hotel, where he is remote from all the noise, excitement, and confusion of the Wall-street speculators and Stock gamblers who throng the corridors and passages of the establishment. On the evening of the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Bradlaugh was "waited upon" by a delegation of the International Working Men's Society, who had been appointed as a committee to present an address to him. Among the "citizens" who composed the committee were several who lately marched in a communistic procession on a notable Sunday in New York, followed by red flags and Victoria Woodhull. The interview between the "citizens" and Mr. Bradlaugh does not appear to have gone off quite comfortably, for they commenced, it is stated, to catechize Mr. Bradlaugh in such a manner as to cause him no little astonishment. So free and easy were the delegates in their manners, that some of them once or twice informed Mr. Bradlaugh that they knew more about England than he did, receiving for reply that in that case it was hardly necessary for them to come and cross-question him upon a subject with which they were personally acquainted. After much annoyance and interruption, Mr. Bradlaugh finally succeeded in explaining that he was decidedly opposed to all revolutions by violence; that he opposed Communism and rapine, or the disposing by any class of property which they had not lawfully accumulated, and that he was not opposed in any sense to accumulations of value; that he did not wish to see the people of England emigrate while there was land of their own lying fallow—(where this land was to be found, Mr. Bradlaugh did not explain); that no revolution caused by violence in England had ever brought satisfactory reforms, and that the removal of abuses in any country must come gradually and peacefully; also that he was opposed to taking the initiative in any conflict where violence might ensue, but that he would not permit his property to be taken from him by legalized violence. Citizen Banks stated in answer, that the people of America were ignorant as pigs, and not deserving of liberty, and that he preferred a monarchy to the present form of government in the United States; to which Mr. Bradlaugh replied that he and the English people would be very willing to present their aristocracy and monarchy to the American people, if he thought they called for it. Mr. Bradlaugh here pulled out his watch as a reminder, and the delegation left the room.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 10TH DECEMBER, 1873.

THE only mail arrival at this port, since last Wednesday, has been the P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, with advices from America to 1st ultimo.

TELEGRAM.—London, 9th Dec.—*Mid. Orleans Cotton*, 8½d.; *Grey Shirtings*, 9s. 9d.; markets dull and drooping; *Iron*, £13, 0d.; *Lead*, best, £24, 5s.; and *Discount*, 5 per cent.

**PIECE GOODS.**—The quietness noticed on 3rd instant has not been disturbed throughout the past week. The slack season, or what is usually termed the slack season, has set in, and although business is daily recorded, it is very trifling in its nature and extent. The following note of settlements will best illustrate the state of the Piece Goods market since last mail day—viz., 8½-lb. *Grey Shirtings*, about 35,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.84 a 2.00 per piece. A few 60-reed *White Shirtings* at Tls. 1.88 per piece; 1,000 pieces 6-lb. *T-Cloths* at Tls. 1.02 per piece; 3,000 pieces *Jeans* at Tls. 1.78 a 1.90 per piece; 280 pieces *Dyed Damasks* at Tls. 4.70 per piece; 1,200 pieces assorted *Chintzes* at Tls. 1.32 per piece; 1,300 pieces assorted *Long Ells* at Tls. 6.43 per piece; 504 pieces *Spanish Stripes* at Tls. 0.60 per yard, and 400 pieces of *Camlets* at Tls. 15.10 per piece.

Some 7-lbs. and 6-lbs. *Grey Shirtings* have also been taken, but the demand for these weights has been light, and prices, especially for all kinds of 7-lb. goods, are decidedly weaker. Of the 8½-lbs. settled, the China trade have bought only the higher classed Shirtings, such as *Collie's Lion* and *Dewhurst's Eagles*, which, being in the hands of a few, have commanded the extreme prices of Tls. 1.96 a 1.97 for the former, and Tls. 1.98 a 2.00 per piece for the latter. Special orders from the river ports for particular chops or imports have also aided the holders in obtaining full rates, and the feeling prevails that high prices will rule for first class cloth throughout the winter months. On the other hand owners of the common qualities seem to have less confidence in the future, although even these are more firmly held since receipt of the telegram advising the home export of Plain Cottons to be only 13½ million yards, and of considerable Japanese orders brought over to native agents by the *Golden Age*. C. P. H. Peacock chop has been sold at Tls. 1.84, which shows a drop of 4 cand. per piece on last quotations, but as far as we can make out, that is the only chop whose value has deteriorated so much.—*Lie Eagles* and fair ordinary qualities are still priced at Tls. 1.89 a 1.93 per piece. For *T-Cloths* and *Drills*, there has been literally no enquiry, and for *White Shirtings*, *Jeans* and *Fancy Cottons*, it has been very slight. H. H. *Spanish Stripes* have been wanted, but buyers continue to offer very low rates which holders decline to accept. *Medium Cloths* are as difficult of sale as ever, and the native speculators are making strenuous efforts to raise money on loan to enable them to hold against the ruinous rates now prevailing. *Scarlet Long Ells* would still find a ready market if holders would sell at current offers, but they will not, and buyers this week have not improved much upon the rates of last mail. Of *Camlets* and the other descriptions of Woollens it is hardly necessary to speak to-day. Only one lot of *Camlets* has been booked, and the enquiry for second quality *Black Lastings* for Japan is still unsatisfied, from want of supplies.

The *Nestor* (s.s.) from Liverpool, has arrived.

From the Out-ports there is no news of any consequence. Markets generally were quiet at date of last advices.

| C.P.H.                    |      | Scarlet. | Dark Blue. | Gentian. | Green. | Orange. | Ash. | White. | Purple. | Black. | Brown. |
|---------------------------|------|----------|------------|----------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Camlets, per piece        | Tls. | 15.25    | 14.30      | 15.25    | 16.00  | 15.00   | ...  | 16.00  | 15.50   | 15.50  | ...    |
| Long Ells, per piece      | "    | 6.70     | 6.55       | 5.50     | 6.50   | 5.70    | ...  | ...    | 6.00    | 6.40   | ...    |
| Spanish Stripes, per yard | "    | 0.60     | 0.62       | 5.9      | 6.5    | 6.0     | 0.60 | 0.62   | 0.62    | 0.60   | 0.70   |

|                          | Grey Shirtings. | T-Cloths. | White Shirtings. | Drills. | Jeans. | Sheetings. | Dyed Shirtings. | Spots, White. | Spots, Dyed. | Brocades, White. | Brocades, Dyed. | Damasks Dyed. | Chintzes. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|---------|--------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Stocks, last night. Pcs. | 455,500         | 1,275,800 | 37,200           | 270,300 | 97,500 | 45,300     | ...             | 6,400         | 200          | ...              | 8,900           | 2,200         | 86,200    |
| Against 10/12/72         | 1,368,600       | 1,800,500 | 200,700          | 58,600  | 89,800 | 31,200     | 16,700          | 11,100        | 6,600        | 1,300            | 800             | 3,100         | 56,600    |

| Turkey Reds. | Velvets. | Velvet-eens. | Handkerchiefs, doz. | Muslins. | Dimities. | Spanish Stripes. | M & B. Cloths. | Camlets. | Long Ells. | Lastings. | Lastings—Crape. | Lustres. |         |        |
|--------------|----------|--------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|
|              |          |              |                     |          |           |                  |                |          |            |           |                 | Plain    | Figured | Crape  |
| 37,200       | 2,000    | 10,300       | 114,800             | 16,200   | 9,300     | 12,000           | 18,000         | 19,800   | 16,100     | 14,200    | 2,300           | 19,600   | 89,300  | 15,000 |
| 14,300       | .....    | 7,000        | 134,500             | 23,700   | 9,000     | 11,200           | 21,500         | 16,200   | 56,800     | 11,000    | 5,700           | 9,200    | 79,700  | 9,800  |

Stocks last night are exclusive of cargoes ex *Sunda*, *Provence*, *Achilles*, *Delta*, *Tartar*, and *Nestor*, and of sundry re-exports.

|                                 |                  |                 |        |                                   |             |                  |                              |                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—           |                  | T.m.c.          | T.m.c. | T-CLOTHS—                         |             | BLUE DENIMS..... |                              | 0.03½, 0.05        |
| 38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.           | pc.              | 1.54            | 1.68   | 6-lbs. 24yds. 32 in. Ord.         | p.pc.       | .....            | DMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ...  | pc. 1.20, 1.57     |
| 8½ @ 8½ lbs.                    | "                | 1.84            | 2.00   | 7-lbs., do. do.                   | "           | .....            | 41 in. ....                  | 1.60, 1.90         |
| 9 a 9½-lbs.                     | "                | 2.15            | 2.30   | 6-lbs. Mex. ....                  | nom.        | .....            | MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ...  | 0.62, 0.75         |
| 9½ a 10-lbs.                    | "                | 2.35            | 2.53   | 7-lbs. ....                       | "           | .....            | CAMLETS, English, SS } ...   | 14.20, 15.00       |
| G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—          |                  |                 |        | 8 to 8½-lbs. ....                 | "           | .....            | GG } ...                     | 15.10, .....       |
| 40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed          | pc.              | 1.80            | 1.85   | Better kinds and XX               | 1.80        | 2.20             | SSG } ...                    | 14.90, .....       |
| 60 reed                         | "                | 1.85            | 2.00   | HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28 in. #dz.   | 0.45        | 0.60             | MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS        | 0.75, 1.65         |
| 64                              | "                | 1.90            | 2.05   | Brown.....                        | 0.45        | 0.47             | SPANISH STRIPES nom. #yd.    | 0.58, 0.60         |
| 64                              | " Best & 66 Reed | 2.12½           | 2.25   | SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White #pc.     | 2.08        | 2.10             | T. T-B                       | ....., 0.60½       |
| 68 @ 72 reed.....               | "                | 2.35            | 2.65   | Dyed, #pc.                        | 2.45        | 2.60             | LONG ELLS—                   |                    |
| DRILLS, Am. 40yds. 30in. 15lbs. |                  |                 |        | BROCADES—White, 40yds. #pc.       | 2.15        | 2.25             | Scarlet, 24yrd. H.H. ....    | #pc. 6.65, 6.70    |
| English, #                      | Nom.             | 3.40, 3.55      |        | Dyed.....                         | 2.80        | 3.00             | CPH                          | ..... 6.75, .....  |
| Do. Fine to Finest              |                  | 2.40, 2.53      |        | DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds. ....       | 4.40        | 4.90             | Assorted, H.H.               | ..... 6.10, 6.35   |
| Do. Dutch, # 13 a 14½-lbs.      |                  | 2.68, 2.75      |        | GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.....            | 2.35        | 2.55             | CPH                          | ..... 6.25, 6.35   |
|                                 |                  | 2.30, 2.50      |        | CHINTZ—Assorted.....              | #pc. 1.30   | 1.55             | GG                           | ..... 6.35, .....  |
| JEANS, D'ch., 30yd. 30in. 8½lb. |                  | 2.10            | 2.23   | Blue and Brown..                  | 1.25        | 1.35             | LASTINGS, 30 yds             | ..... 10.00, 11.55 |
| English                         | "                | 8 a 8½lbs. 1.80 | 1.90   | Scarlet.....                      | 1.40        | 1.50             | CRAP LASTINGS, 30 yds...     | ..... 4.80, 9.20   |
| American                        | "                | None.           |        | TURKEY REDS, 24yds. 2½ a 3lbs.    | 1.85        | 2.15             | CRAP LUSTRES                 | ..... 3.80, 4.00   |
| SHEETINGS—                      |                  |                 |        | Do. Best                          | 2.20        | 2.80             | ORLEANS—Figured, 30yds. #pc. | 3.20, 4.00         |
| Amr., 40yds. 36 a 28in. 15lbs.  | nom.             | 3.30, 3.40      |        | VELVETS—Black, 22 in. ... #yd.    | 0.18        | 0.19½            | Do. Spot & Stork Patterns.   | 3.20, 4.20         |
| Eng., " 14½ a 16lbs.            |                  | 2.50, 2.80      |        | VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in., 26 in., | 0.13, 0.14½ | 0.21             |                              |                    |

**METALS.**—*Lead*.—No sales have been made public this week, and the market closes without enquiry at last quotations. *Tin*.—Unsatisfactory advices of the article from Hongkong, has caused a further serious decline in value here, and there are now no buyers either in Shanghai or at Ningpo. Prices purely nominal. *Copper* is unchanged in position or value. *Nail Rod Iron*.—A sale of 2,600 bundles Dawe's best quality is reported, at Tls. 3.50 per picul to arrive; the buyer is said to be a foreign speculator. Amongst the Chinese, there seems to be very little doing beyond a small daily business at unaltered prices.

The markets for **SUGAR and STRAITS' PRODUCE** show no signs of improvement, and considerable anxiety prevails in native quarters as to the future. Some of the largest dealers say that this is the worst season they have experienced for years past.

## QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

|                                  |                         |         |   | <i>Tls. m. c.</i> |                                  |          |        |   | <i>Tls. m. c.</i> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|---|-------------------|
| QUICKSILVER—American             | per Pcl.                | 120.0.0 | a | 125.0.0           | COTTON—Common New                | per Pcl. | 8.5.0  | a | 9.0.0             |
| TIN PLATES—14 x 10               | per Box.                | 7.0.0   | a |                   | Medium                           | "        | 8.8.0  | a | 9.5.0             |
| IRON WIRE—No. 17                 | } nominal<br>no demand. | 7.5.0   | a | 7.7.5             | Best                             | "        | 9.8.0  | a | 10.1.0            |
| 18                               |                         | 8.2.5   | a |                   | SUGAR—White.....Swatow, No. 1    | "        | 6.4.0  | a | 7.1.0             |
| 19/23                            |                         | 8.2.5   | a | 8.5.0             | " 2                              | "        | 5.7.0  | a | 6.2.0             |
| STRAITS TIN — Fong Hing— nom.    | "                       | 25.0.0  | a | 25.5.0            | " 3                              | "        | 5.1.0  | a | 5.8.0             |
| Fok Chok                         | "                       | 23.7.0  | a | 24.2.0            | Canton, ... 1                    | "        | 5.5.0  | a | 5.7.0             |
| Common Chops                     | "                       | 12.5.0  | a | 16.0.0            | " 2                              | "        | 5.0.0  | a | 5.2.0             |
| STEEL                            | per Tub                 | 3.3.4   | a | 3.5.0             | " 3                              | "        | 4.6.0  | a | 5.0.0             |
| Bamboo                           | "                       | 3.7.0   | a | 4.0.0             | Brown...Swatow, Best             | "        | 2.7.0  | a | 3.2.0             |
| JAPAN COPPER—Finger.....nominal. | per Pcl.                | 18.5.0  | a | 19.0.0            | Common                           | "        | 2.5.0  | a | 2.8.0             |
| Slab, best                       | "                       | 18.0.0  | a | 18.5.0            | " Canton,                        | "        | 2.6.0  | a | 3.2.0             |
| Ore                              | "                       | 16.5.0  | a | 17.0.0            | Common                           | "        | 2.3.0  | a | 2.8.0             |
| HOOP IRON                        | "                       | 3.7.0   | a | 3.8.0             | PEPPER—Black                     | "        | 13.0.0 | a |                   |
| PIG IRON                         | per Ton                 | 34.0.0  | a | 34.5.0            | White                            | "        | 18.0.0 | a | 19.0.0            |
| NAILROD IRON—                    |                         |         |   |                   | RATTANS—Common                   | "        | 2.6.0  | a | 3.2.0             |
| Dawe's Best                      | per Pcl.                | 3.5.0   | a | 3.5.5             | Good to fine                     | "        | 3.8.0  | a | 4.0.0             |
| Belgian                          | "                       | 3.0.0   | a | 3.0.5             | Best                             | "        | 4.2.0  | a | 4.4.0             |
| M. M. Crown                      | "                       | 3.3.0   | a | 3.3.5             | SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul | "        | 3.0.0  | a | 3.1.0             |
| Bar—Dawes (Nom)                  | "                       | 3.5.0   | a | 3.6.0             | 5                                | "        | 2.5.0  | a | 2.6.0             |
| Round                            | do.                     | 3.4.0   | a | 3.8.0             | SANDALWOOD—South Sea             | "        | 3.7.0  | a | 3.8.0             |
| LEAD—L B                         | "                       | 6.2.5   | a | 6.3.0             | Timor                            | "        | 9.0.0  | a | 10.0.0            |
| Japanese and Common Brands       | "                       | 5.9.0   | a | 6.0.0             | Malabar                          | "        | 15.5.0 | a | 17.5.0            |
|                                  |                         |         |   |                   | MANGROVE BARK                    | "        | 0.7.0  | a | 1.3.0             |
|                                  |                         |         |   |                   | FLINT STONES,                    | "        | 0.4.0  | a | 0.4.5             |

**COALS.**—The Coal market has been very quiet—but few purchasers and prices drooping. Quotations nominal.

**FREIGHTS.**—Freights remain quiet—tonnage scarce—but hardly any demand for Coasting business.

**COTTON.**—This staple continues in abundant supply, and although a comparatively large business is still passing in it daily, prices have again fallen, and at the close they still favor buyers. About 4,000 peculs have been settled for Japan during the week besides what has been bought for our dependent Chinese markets.

**EXCHANGE.**—Rates on London have experienced a further decline notwithstanding an absence of any demand for Bank paper, and Commercial Bills, of which the supply has been small, have been readily placed at 5s. 8½d. Credits, and 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 9d. Documentary, the Banks refusing to draw at better than 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 8½d. On India quotations have advanced to 306 a 307, but transactions are limited. On Hongkong rates have continued weak, but are almost nominal at 26 a 25½ Banks and 26½ a 26¼ Private Bills.

## CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

|                                                                |                     |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight                                | 5s. 6½d.            | ¢ Tl.      |
| " " " at 6 months' sight                                       | 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 8½d. | "          |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight                                    | 5s. 8½d.            | "          |
| Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight                          | 5s. 9d.             | "          |
| ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight                             | Fcs. 7.20 noml.     | "          |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight                                    | Fcs. 7.32           | "          |
| Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight                          | "                   | "          |
| ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills demand nom                             | Rs. 306 a 307       | ¢ 100 Tals |
| ON BOMBAY.—" " " " " "                                         | Rs. 306 a 307       | "          |
| ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand, 26 a 25½ per cent discount.   |                     | "          |
| Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 26½ a 26¼ per cent discount. |                     | "          |
| INTEREST.—9 per cent per annum on first-class securities.      |                     | "          |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                                            |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.000 Tls. per 100 Dollars.              |  |
| CAROLUS DOLLARS.—81.6                                      |  |
| PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 170.5 Tals, Shanghai Currency   |  |
| per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.                     |  |
| HAIKWAN SYCEE.—111.4.0 Tals Shanghai Currency per 100 Tls. |  |
| Haikwan weight.                                            |  |
| CANTON SYCEE.—109.5.0 Tals Shanghai Currency per 100 Tals  |  |
| Canton weight (nominal).                                   |  |
| BAR SILVER.—998 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.35       |  |
| Shanghai Currency per 100 Tals, Canton weight.             |  |
| COPPER CASH.—1,630 per Tael.                               |  |

## EXPORTS.

**TEA.—Black.**—In consequence of a lower exchange, Teamen have been enabled to obtain a small advance on the Tael cost of last mail, and some considerable settlements have been made during the past few days. Ningchows, for which Tls. 18 a 18½ was offered previously, have been taken at Tls. 19, and a fair quantity of common Hohows and Shontams at Tls. 13 a 15. The Stock is reduced in consequence. Settlements for the week—3,916 chests at Tls. 13 a 21. Stock—6,700 chests.

**Green.**—The enquiry has continued for all fine grades, and latterly has extended to the commoner qualities of Fychow, Moyune, &c. Prices generally are unchanged, but Teamen are getting firmer as the selection becomes inferior. The few transactions in Pingsueys are chiefly for Canada.

|                       | Settlements.     |                  | Stock.           |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Fychows, Moyunes, &c. | 22,767 ½-chests. | at Tls. 24 a 46. | 51,500 ½-chests. |
| Pingsueys             | 2,131 "          | 30 a 36.         | 9,500 "          |
| Shanghai packed       | 880 "            | 22 a 00.         | 2,000 "          |
| Total...              | 25,778 ½-chests. |                  | 63,000 ½-chests. |

Export to Great Britain to date (lost Cargoes included)—is:—

|       | 1873-1874.      |         | 1872-1873.      |
|-------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Black | 61,380,509 lbs. | against | 64,177,447 lbs. |
| Green | 7,639,303 "     | "       | 8,813,074 "     |
| Total | 69,017,812 "    | "       | 72,990,521 "    |

## COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

DECEMBER 11, 1873.

**ARRIVALS.**—(Not given above.)—Dec. 5th, *Endymion* (Br. sh.), from Newcastle, N.S.W.; 7th, *Minna*, (Ger. bq.), from Sydney.

**DEPARTURES.**—(Not given above.)—Dec. 7th, *The Murray* (Br. sh.), for New York; *Achilles*, (s.s.), for London; 8th, *Nestor*, (s.s.), for Liverpool; 9th, *Black Prince* (Br. sh.), for New York.

**SILK.**—The French mail steamer takes about 1,031 bales.

**EXCHANGE.**—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 8½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 8½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 8½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 9d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.22½. Private, Frs. 7.32½. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 306. Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 306. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 26 per cent. discount Private, 15 days' sight, 26½. Gold Bars, Tls. 171.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.30. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 74.15 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 81.00 per 100. Copper cash, 1,630 per tael.

**SHARES.**—All Marine Insurance shares are depressed, but there have been few transactions. Ch. Coast S. N. are quoted Tls. 3 better; and the receipt of a telegram that the *Rona-Ava* appeal case had been decided in favour of the former, has given a spurt to U. S. N.'s which are in demand at 67. Fire Insurance shares are also firmer all round.

**LAND.**—At a sale of land held last week by Messrs. Bisset & Co., the following prices were realised:—

The Property near the South Gate, known as "Blodget House," consisting of a Lot of Land registered in the American Consulate, and measuring per Title Deed, 1mow, 5fun, 5le; and the 2-storied Dwelling-House with Out-houses erected thereon. No offer.—Bought in.

A Lot of Land measuring 2 mow or thereabouts, situated West of Chekiang Road, near Pekin Road, registered in H.B.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, as 151c, together with 20 two-storied Chinese houses erected thereon, yielding at present a gross annual rental of \$408.—Tls. 2,100.

A Lot of Land on the Pootung side of the River, below the Naval Yard, having Water Frontage, formerly registered in the British Consulate as Lot 632 B., and measuring per Title Deed 15 mow, 2 fun, 5 le.—Bought in.

A Lot of Land on the Pootung side of the River, below the Naval Yard, having Water Frontage, formerly registered in the British Consulate as Lot 801, and measuring per Title Deed 17 mow, 6 fun, 8 le, 7 haou.—Bought in.

A Lot of Land measuring 1m. 9f. 6l. 1h. or thereabouts, situated on the West side of the Kiangse Road and bounded as follows:—North by Soochow Creek Bund; south by Lot 2; east by Kiangse Road; west by property of Mr. Carvalho. Being a portion of a Lot of Land registered at H. B. M. Consulate, Shanghai, as Lot 159, together with the dwelling house and servants' offices thereon erected.—Tls. 6,000.

A Lot of Land measuring 1m. 5f. 0l. 8h. or thereabouts situated next to and on the South side of Lot 1, and bounded as follows:—North by Lot 1; south by property of Mr. Carvalho; east by the Kiangse Road; west by property of Mr. Carvalho. Being a portion of a Lot of Land registered at H. B. M. Consulate, Shanghai, as Lot 159, together with an eight-roomed dwelling house and servants' offices thereon erected.—Tls. 6,000.

A Lot of Land measuring 4m. 8f. 6l. 0h. or thereabouts, situated in the Peking Road and bounded as follows:—North by the Peking Road; south by Lot No. 905; east by the New Shantung Road; west by Lot No. 561, registered at H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, as Lot 633, together with all the Chinese buildings thereon erected, namely eight Honges, one Godown and six houses—yielding at present a gross annual rental of about Tls. 1,229.—Tls. 11,000.

### Shanghai Share Market.

| Stock.                              | Paid up.                    | Last Divid. | Closing Quotations.   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Banks.</b>                       |                             |             |                       |
| H'kong and Sh'hai Banking Corp'n.   | \$ 125 12 p. c.             |             | 47 ¼ prun. ex 73      |
| <b>Steamer Cos.</b>                 |                             |             |                       |
| Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.       | Tls.                        |             | Tls.                  |
| Union Steam Navigation Company.     | 100 12 p. c.                |             | 110 cash              |
| North-China Steamer Comp'y.         | 100 12 p. c.                |             | 67                    |
| China Coast S. N. Co.               | 100                         |             | 40                    |
| China Merchants S. N. Co.           | Tls. 65                     |             | Tls. 65               |
| S. N. Co.                           | 500 10 p. c.                |             |                       |
| <b>Docks.</b>                       |                             |             |                       |
| Shanghai Dock Co.                   | Tl. 500 4 p. c.             |             | 205                   |
| Pootung Dock Co.                    | 100 10 p. c.                |             | 93                    |
| <b>Gas.</b>                         |                             |             |                       |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                    | 100 12 p. c.                |             | Tls. 139              |
| French Gas Co.                      | 50 11 p. c.                 |             | 62                    |
| H'kong and China Gas Co. (Limited). | 2 10 10 p. c.               |             | \$65 nominal          |
| <b>Insurance.</b>                   |                             |             |                       |
| China Traders' Co. (Limited)        | \$1,000 250 p. sh.          |             | \$1950                |
| N. China Ins. Co.                   | Tl. 300 Triennal            |             | 400                   |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton        | \$1,000 Do.                 |             | 1550                  |
| Yangtze Insurance Association       | Tl. 500 15 p. c.            |             | 725                   |
| China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.     | 100 12 p. c.                |             | 95                    |
| Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)     | \$ 200 12 p. c.             |             | 200                   |
| H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)      | 200 { 12 p. c. & \$21.250 } |             | 55 ½ ex 73 ½ 6th inst |
| Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)    | 100 12 p. c.                |             | 122 ex 74             |
| China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)       | 100 12 p. c.                |             | 133 ½ ex 74           |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>               |                             |             |                       |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comp'y.    | Tl. 850 12 p. c.            |             | 500 ex div.           |
| Sh'hai and Hongkew Wharf Co.        | 100 12 p. c.                |             | 135                   |
| Sh'hai and Pootung Foundry Co.      | 100 1st year                |             | 58 Dec.               |
| Sh'hai Racket Club.                 | 120 5 p. c.                 |             | .. ..                 |
| Bridge of Boats (Ninep).            | 500 12 p. c.                |             | .. ..                 |
| Sh'hai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.   | 100, \$ p. c.               |             | 8 ½ prun.             |
| <b>Exchange.</b>                    |                             |             |                       |
| Bank Sight Rate                     |                             |             | 74                    |

J. P. BISSET & Co.,  
Sharebrokers.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet triep Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

**HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.**—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homoeopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

**SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE**, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylo, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storers keepers and others all over the world. Stearn Mills Brick, Lane, London. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

**BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.**—"H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales*. "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants*. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall*. It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently led to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhoea. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world. 9ap 24—(1.)

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS." o-a-w 30ju-7439

**THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.** Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 2ls. Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

**PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.**—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50; Three Months, 3.50;—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

**TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.**—Ten Lines and under, One Tael; each additional line One Mace. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT, PERFUMERY AND,  
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,  
24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

Established 1799.

## PRIZE MEDAL,



LONDON 1862.

## EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

London, 1862—Prize Medal.  
Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal.  
Cordova, 1872—Only Medal awarded.  
Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal.  
Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal "Progress"

## PRIZE MEDAL,



PARIS 1867.

Atkinsons' celebrated White Rose and other Perfumes.

Atkinsons' celebrated Eau de Cologne.

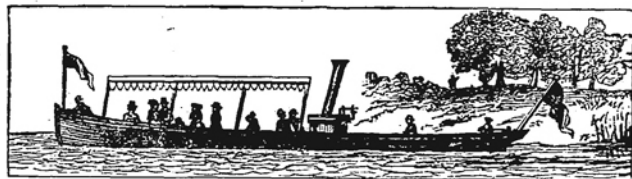
Atkinsons' celebrated Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond,  
and shipped duty free, at great reduction.

## Price List on application.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods;  
orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods  
are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

30ju-74 40



# YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

|              |                      |                             |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 23 feet long | seats for 8 persons  | complete from £192 to £270  |
| 30 feet long | seats for 14 persons | complete from £260 to £350  |
| 37 feet long | seats for 20 persons | complete from £324 to £430  |
| 43 feet long | seats for 30 persons | complete from £478 to £610  |
| 50 feet long | seats for 60 persons | complete from £860 to £1040 |
| &c.          | &c.                  | &c.                         |

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for  
immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in  
England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow  
drought of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

# YARROW & HEDLEY,

ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,

ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

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June 7th, 1873.

## Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's  
Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged,  
these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm.  
Is your Blood impure? here again is your  
remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for exis-  
tence, in the present day, good health is  
every thing; when it is lacking all enjoy-  
ment is excluded, and competency is too often  
reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying,  
digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably  
adapted for restoring soundness to invalids,  
whose functions are so feebly or irregularly  
performed that life itself seems most preca-  
rious. The Stomach has its many maladies  
removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the  
torpid Liver is roused by them to active  
secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged  
to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently  
stimulated, and every other organ subserving  
digestion is placed at its natural standard and  
better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor,  
whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer  
from the consequences arising from over in-  
dulgence at the table or otherwise, will find  
that, if health can possibly be restored, these  
patent Pills (taken according to the printed  
direction) will prove their infallibility.

## The Friend to All.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an  
old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which  
this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied  
in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful  
thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising  
from nameless causes which sap the very  
existence of the young and strongest, and  
which a course of Mercury can never cure,  
always yield to the influence of this renowned  
Ointment, when perseveringly used in con-  
junction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff-  
joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter  
often settle upon the chest, producing fatal  
consequences) let the afflicted parts be effec-  
tually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt in  
into meat, and a certain cure will only be a  
question of time and patience.

tf 41



## LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

## WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



## Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and un-  
rivalled Condiment having caused certain  
dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire  
Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the  
Public is hereby informed that the only way  
to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,  
and to see that their names are upon the  
wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been  
supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce,  
upon the wrapper and labels of which the  
names of Lea and Perrins have been forged,  
L. and P. give notice that they have furnished  
their correspondents with power of attorney  
to take instant proceedings against Manu-  
facturers and Vendors of such, or any other imita-  
tions by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce,  
and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle  
and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprie-  
tors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, Lon-  
don, &c., &c.; and by Grocers Oilmen and  
universally.

4my-74 30.

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS  
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

| DATE.  | SHIP'S NAME.       | FLAG & RIG. | TONS   | CAPTAIN.   | FROM              | SAILED. | CARGO.  | CONSIGNEES.              |
|--------|--------------------|-------------|--------|------------|-------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| Dec. 3 | Kiangse            | Am str      | 574    | Pratt      | Ningpo            | Dec 2   | General | Russell and Co           |
| ... 3  | Mistletoe          | Br bq       | 268    | Williams   | Nagasaki          | Nov —   | do      | J. S. Baron              |
| ... 3  | Taikun             | Ger bq      | 355    | Holler     | Nagasaki          | ... —   | Coals   | Master                   |
| ... 4  | China              | Ger str     | 684    | Hennings   | Hongkong, etc.    | ... —   | General | Siemssen and Co          |
| ... 4  | Yungning           | Chi str     | 324    | Murray     | Ningpo            | Dec 3   | do      | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| ... 4  | Lee Yuen           | Chi str     | 734    | Tullet     | Chefoo & Tientsin | ... —   | do      | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| ... 5  | Kiangse            | Am str      | 574    | Pratt      | Ningpo            | ... 4   | do      | Russell and Co           |
| ... 5  | Dragon             | Br str      | 472    | Paynter    | Foochow           | ... —   | do      | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... 5  | Nanking            | Am str      | 857    | Morse      | Hankow and Ports  | ... —   | do      | Russell and Co           |
| ... 5  | Pekin              | Br str      | 1274   | McQueen    | Hankow and Ports  | ... —   | do      | Butterfield and Swire    |
| ... 5  | Serpent            | Br bq       | 258    | McDonald   | Nagasaki          | Nov 18  | do      | J. S. Baron              |
| ... 5  | Endymion           | Br sh       | 759    | Richardson | Newcastle, N.S.W. | ... —   | Coals   | Master                   |
| ... 6  | Haining            | Br str      | 548    | Hutchison  | Chefoo & Tientsin | Nov 29  | General | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| ... 6  | Yung Ning          | Chi str     | 342    | Murray     | Ningpo            | Dec 5   | do      | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| ... 6  | Salacia            | Br bq       | 423    | Jackson    | Nagasaki          | Nov 27  | do      | Morris, Lewis and Co     |
| ... 6  | Lady Belmore       | Br bq       | 251    | Lee        | Hakodadi          | ... 6   | do      | Frazar and Co            |
| ... 7  | Hirado             | Am str      | 1084   | Gray       | Hankow and Ports  | Dec 5   | do      | Russell and Co           |
| ... 7  | Kiangse            | Am str      | 574    | Pratt      | Ningpo            | ... 6   | do      | Russell and Co           |
| ... 7  | Minna              | Ger bq      | Thuren | Sydney     | Coals             | ... —   | do      | Frazar and Co            |
| ... 8  | Golden Age         | Am str      | 1158   | Coy        | N'saki Hiogo, &c  | Dec 5   | General | Geo. F. Bowman           |
| ... 8  | Monocacy           | U.S. cor    | 1030   | Stanton    | Hankow & Ports    | Dec 4   | do      | Butterfield and Swire    |
| ... 8  | Tung Ting          | Am str      | 241    | Burr       | Liverpool         | Oct 9   | do      | Butterfield and Swire    |
| ... 8  | Nestor             | Br str      | 1414   | Hill       | Nagasaki          | Dec 6   | do      | Russell and Co           |
| ... 8  | A Japanese gunboat | Am str      | 459    | Spedding   | Hankow and Ports  | ... 6   | do      | Butterfield and Swire    |
| ... 9  | Manchu             | Br str      | 610    | Bergman    | Hankow and Ports  | ... 6   | do      | Russell and Co           |
| ... 9  | Tunsin             | Am str      | 1079   | Johnson    | Ningpo            | ... 6   | do      | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| ... 9  | Hupoh              | Chi str     | 342    | Murray     |                   |         |         |                          |
| ... 9  | Yung Ning          |             |        |            |                   |         |         |                          |

DEPARTURES  
(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

| DATE.  | SHIP'S NAME.        | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN.   | DESTINATION.       | CARGO.           | DISPATCHED BY            |
|--------|---------------------|-------------|------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Dec. 2 | Yung Ning           | Chi str     | 342  | Murray     | Ningpo             | General          | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| ... 3  | Shanghai            | Br str      | 1198 | Lapp       | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Butterfield and Swire    |
| ... 3  | Yuentzefei          | Br str      | 315  | Harvey     | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| ... 3  | Plymouth Rock       | Am str      | 768  | Simmons    | Hankow and Ports   | do               | Russell and Co           |
| ... 3  | Costa Rica          | Am str      | 1084 | Williams   | N'saki, Hiogo, &c. | do               | Geo. F. Bowman           |
| ... 3  | Adele               | Am sch      | 387  | Hemans     | Foochow            | do               | Frazar and Co            |
| ... 3  | Kiangse             | Am str      | 574  | Pratt      | Ningpo             | do               | Russell and Co           |
| ... 4  | Gornosai            | Rus. g-b    | 960  | Terentieff |                    |                  |                          |
| ... 4  | Appin               | Br str      | 394  | Russell    | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| ... 4  | Sin Nanzing         | Br str      | 722  | Tulloh     | H'kong & Canton    | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| ... 4  | Kiuhu               | Am str      | 685  | Denville   | Amoy & Swatow      | do               | Olyphant and Co          |
| ... 4  | Bogatyr             | Rus cor     | 2150 | Shafroff   |                    |                  |                          |
| ... 4  | Hartford            | U. S. S     | 2000 | Macaulay   |                    |                  |                          |
| ... 4  | Yungning            | Chi str     | 342  | Murray     | Ningpo             | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| ... 5  | Fire Queen          | Am str      | 1123 | Andrews    | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Russell and Co           |
| ... 5  | Sunda               | Br str      | 1217 | Fraser     | Hongkong           | Silk and General | P. & O. S. N. Co.        |
| ... 5  | Kiangse             | Am str      | 574  | Pratt      | Ningpo             | General          | Russell and Co           |
| ... 5  | Oberon              | Br sh       | 1193 | Burgoyne   | Hiogo              | do               | Gilman and Co            |
| ... 6  | China               | Ger str     | 684  | Hennings   | H'kong & Canton    | do               | Siemssen and Co          |
| ... 6  | Glengyle            | Br str      | 1265 | Martin     | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Butterfield and Swire    |
| ... 6  | H. O. Orsted        | Dan str     | 337  | Gottlieb   | Ningpo             | Ballast          | G. N. T. Co              |
| ... 6  | Yungning            | Chi str     | 342  | Murray     | Ningpo             | General          | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| ... 7  | Hangchow            | Am str      | 950  | Lloyd      | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Russell and Co           |
| ... 7  | Lee Yuen            | Chi str     | 734  | Tullet     | Swatow             | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| ... 7  | Turtar              | Br str      | 1476 | Forries    | Hiogo & Yokohama   | do               | Augustine Heard and Co   |
| ... 7  | Achilles            | Br str      | 1550 | Russell    | London via Foochow | do               | Butterfield and Swire    |
| ... 7  | The Murray          | Br sh       | 902  | Coole      | New York           | do               | Russell and Co           |
| ... 7  | Dragon              | Br str      | 472  | Paynter    | Foochow            | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| ... 8  | Kiangse             | Am str      | 574  | Pratt      | Ningpo             | do               | Russell and Co           |
| ... 9  | Iroquois            | U. S. S.    | 695  | Adams      |                    |                  |                          |
| ... 9  | Vanguard            | Br bq       | 645  | Luckes     | Yokohama           | Original         | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| ... 9  | Pride of the Thames | Br bq       | 377  | Burdie     | Nagasaki           | General          | Eduard Schellbass and Co |
| ... 9  | Black Prince        | Br sh       | 750  | Inglis     | New York           | do               | Augustine Heard and Co   |
| ... 9  | Haining             | Br str      | 548  | Hutchison  | Amoy and Swatow    | do               | Jardine, Matheson and Co |

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| No. & SEW | NAME.               | TON-<br>NAGE. | COMMANDER.    | FLAG & RIG. | GUNS. | H. P. | MEN. | DATE OF<br>ARRIVAL. | WHERE FROM       |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|------------------|
| 3 p       | Curlew              | 665           | Church        | H. M. S.    |       |       |      | Nov 19              | Loochoo Islands  |
| Wusung    | Iron Duke           |               | Arthur        | H. M. S.    |       |       |      | Nov 19              | Nagasaki         |
| 2 p       | Monocacy            | 1030          | O. F. Stanton | U. S. Corv  | 6     | 450   | 160  | Dec 8               |                  |
| 3 s       | Ringdove            | 666           | Robt. Pitman  | H. M. G. B. | 4     | 160   | 90   | Oct 30              | Hankow and Ports |
| P O B     | Silamis             | 835           | C. Littleton  | H. M. S.    |       |       |      | Nov 19              | Nagasaki         |
|           | A Japanese gun-boat |               |               |             |       |       |      |                     |                  |

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